FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BLOC TO REVIEW OLYMPIC STAND ON 24 MAY IN PRAGUE

LD151913 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] An important piece of news: Today saw the beginning in Valletta of the meeting of the ministers of sport of the Council of Europe, a meeting which Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, is attending as a special guest and one which is also being attended by the Spanish Secretary of State for Sport Ramon Cuyas. In his address Samaranch told all those attending and the news media that there would be clear and revealing information with regard to the position of the Soviet Union.

RNE has learned that Juan Antonio this morning received a telephone call from Mario Vasquez Rana, vice president of the International Olympic Committee, in Moscow informing him that the Soviet Union has made the decision to convene an urgent meeting of ministers of sports from the socialist countries in Prague on 24 May, a meeting at which the definitive decision will be taken on the participation or nonparticipation of the Soviet team and the teams of its allied countries in the Olympic games in Los Angeles -- a decision which takes on greater significance if we bear in mind the fact that, according to a report from Valletta, the Supreme Soviet has still not decided anything official on the matter. This news, learned as we said in Valletta, is a clear contradiction of what was said yesterday by Chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee Gramov to the effect that the Soviet decision not to go to Los Angeles was irreversible. In any event doubts continue to surround the possibility of a change of stance on the part of Moscow since its desire to participate is clear, although it continues to be seriously concerned about the security of its athletes and the possibility of some of them applying for political asylum in the United States (?and it being granted to them).

Prior to this important meeting on 24 May in Prague another will be held in Lausanne on the evening of 17 May at which Juan Antonio Samaranch and Gramov will be present. For this reason Samaranch will definitely not go to the Soviet Union as anticipated to have a meeting with Chernenko.

We shall try to get Juan Antonio Samaranch himself to confirm this important piece of news in the next few hours once the meeting which is still taking place in Valletta has ended. We shall also be in direct contact with out correspondent in Moscow.

SOCIALIST CULTURE MINISTERS' CONGRESS BEGINS

LD151113 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- The 12th Congress of the Ministers of Culture of the Socialist Countries opened in Balatonoszod Tuesday, with participants from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Laos, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam attending. On behalf of the HSWP Central Committee and the Hungarian Government, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the session. The congress is to finish Thursday.

Sarlos Address

LD151953 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 May 84

[Summary] The conference of the socialist countries' ministers of culture opened this morning in Balatonoszod.

The participants of the conference, that is, the ministers heading the delegations, were greeted by Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi at 0900 this morning. The conference was opened by Deputy Premier Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo of the party. He said the following, among other things:

[Begin Sarlos recording] "In the present complicated international situation, which is burdened with grave risks, it is especially important that the culture ministers should analyze the international contacts in their field on a regular basis. I do not think I have to explain in detail that if the authorities in socialist countries continually strengthen the good relationship that exists among the various cultural fields, then this helps to a significant extent in the cooperation in political, economic, and diplomatic fields, and in the international activity within these spheres.

"It is an important task of the representatives of socialist culture to be the initiators of the development of relations with countries of different social structure, in harmony with our aims in foreign policy. These contacts make it possible that, as a consequence of our synchronized actions, the world gets to know the historical past of our countries, the current life of our peoples, our culture, and our aims and ideas concerning the future. It is our firm belief that the position of creators, artists, and, within this, the younger generations and the educational work carried out among them, are decisive issues in all socialist countries. These issues are closely related to other topics on the agenda of this conference since, in an international situation that has become more tense, and in an environment of intensified ideological struggle, the unique role of artists to search for the truth and educate young people has increased. Also, within the framework of the cultural exchange being realized in the countries of the socialist community, an increasing number of our young artists can get to know the life, nation, and culture of fraternal countries, and they can thus lay the foundations for their socialist internationalist convictions.

"We Hungarians are glad that this important conference is held in our country. It is our opinion that this conference will augment creative spirit not only in the field of culture, but in all sectors of the people's economy, and that it will strengthen the preparation of sober-minded people for the tasks lying ahead." [end recording]

BRIEFS

SEA PROSPECTING GROUP MEETS -- Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- The 16th session of the CMEA Intermorgeo Council in Sopron May 8-11 was attended by the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the Soviet Union. Discussions were held on the prospecting of mineral resources in sea and ocean beds, the achievements of cooperation and the draft programme of joint work until 1986-1990. Today the session ended with the signing of a protocol. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 11 May 84 LD]

REAGAN SEEKS PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR MX FUNDING

LD151442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] New York, May 15 (TANJUG) -- President Reagan asked the House of Representatives last night (Monday) to approve funds for the production of MX missiles in order to convince the Soviet Union of the need to join in the nuclear arms control talks. A failure to approve the funds would "encourage Moscow to persist in ignoring the negotiations," he maintained. The U.S. Administration asked Congress to approve five billion dollars to make MX missiles, each capable of carrying ten to twelve nuclear warheads and delivering them on a target six thousand miles away with a precision of 100 metres.

The House Armed Forces Committee recently reduced the government's request to 30 missiles and Democratic Representative Aspin proposed their further reduction to 15, provided their manufacture begins next April and "the Soviet Union does not rejoin the nuclear arms control talks by then."

The House of Representatives is expected to take a vote on the "Aspin amendment" as early as tomorrow. This explains why President Reagan held a press conference last night seeking support for his MX missiles programme.

President Reagan tried to convince the U.S. public that he was giving top priority to efforts at "inducing the Soviet Union to join the United States in the spirit of genuine cooperation in order that a real and equal reduction of nuclear arms at all levels may be brought about."

The U.S. President deplored the fact that the Soviet Union left the nuclear arms reduction talks. In the meantime, he claimed, the Soviet Union deployed over 800 missiles either equal to or more powerful than U.S. MX missiles, which he said were not scheduled for deployment before the end of 1986.

Referring to the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympics, Reagan mentioned that the U.S. had boycotted the Olympic games in Moscow due to the invasion of Afghanistan, but said that the United States had done everything to ensure the security of Soviet athletes in Los Angeles. He also said that, like others, he was thinking about the possibility of the summer Olympics being staged permanently at their ancient home -- Greece -- instead of moving to a different country every fourth year.

MLADENOV LETTER TO UN ON LIMITING NAVAL ACTIVITY

AU151525 Sofia BTA in English 1508 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, has sent a letter on the issues of limiting navy activity and navy armaments to the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar. The letter has been sent as a reply to the questions of the secretary general of the United Nations in connection with Resolution 38 (188 F), which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The letter voices the concern of Bulgaria over the dangerous developments in the sphere of navy armaments, which pose a serious threat for international peace and security, for the success of the efforts aimed at achieving disarmament. It notes also the worldwide anxiety over the growing number of cases of United States' using navy formations as a way of demonstrating strength and interference in the international affairs of sovereign states, especially developing ones, as a way of endangering vital interests, independence and territorial integrity.

The need is being stressed in the letter of undertaking urgent and coordinated measures on an international scale to curb the navy arms race, while this is still within the limits of the possible, to adopt prompt steps to restore the confidence in the freedom of navigation and to create conditions for a substantial limitation of navy activity. In this respect the countries of the socialist community have made a number of valuable proposals for concrete measures.

Further on the letter points out that the enlisting of this issue in the agenda of the forthcoming 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly will give an opportunity for a wide ranging exchange of opinions on the ways and means for its international regulation in the interest of peace, trust and cooperation between all countries of the world. Bulgaria expresses the view that now the preparation and the organisation of negotiations for limiting the navy armaments and the navy military activities and for the introduction of confidence measures in the seas and oceans, particularly in those regions where sea route traffic is most heavy or where the possibility of a conflict arising is greatest can already be started.

Bulgaria appreciates the readiness of the Soviet Union to participate in such negotiations expressed in the 14 April letter of Mr Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR to the secretary general of the U.N.O. and hopes that the other nuclear states will also give a positive answer.

The vital interests of all people in the world demand for the international community to take decisive steps for limiting the threat of war, which is a consequence of the arms race in the seas and oceans, for consolidating peace and international security by all possible means, the letter states in conclusion.

IMPERIALISM SPURS SOCIALISM'S COLLECTIVE DEFENSE

AU151134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 84 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Engineer Karel Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense: "Defending Socialism and Peace; on the 29th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] A few days ago, when our people were celebrating the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, we again recalled how -- during the years of World War II, in the bloody and inexorable battles against the Nazi invaders -- the combat friendship was born and consolidated between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet soldiers, who solemnly adopted in the Dukla battles of 1944 the commitment never again to permit an enemy to threaten the freedom and independence of our countries.

The traditions of the fight for freedom, peace, progress, and socialism, which were created in the common battles against the enemy, are still alive and belong to the brightest pages of our history.

Thus it was quite logical that in 1955, when the policy of the imperialists had exacerbated the international situation on the European Continent, the need to set up a reliable system of collective defense came to the fore.

Before that, the security of individual socialist states was guaranteed by bilateral treaties concluded between the socialist countries -- but the new international political situation required the adoption of corresponding, resolute collective measures.

--The Warsaw Pact, which came into being on 14 May 1955, represents a qualitatively higher level of the international defense of socialism, one based on the collective defense effort of the socialist countries.

The Warsaw Pact, this defense organization of the countries of the socialist community, has proved during the almost 30 years of its existence that it is a new type of military-political organization, which knows no precedent in the history of international relations.

It is an organization that has been, and is, successfully fulfilling two tasks in one: the international defense of socialism and the defense of European and world peace.

It embodies the new revolutionary tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and their armies in the solution of the most important tasks of the international defense of socialism; it is the expression of these countries' uniform understanding of national and international tasks in the protection of socialist achievements, of the people's peaceful work, of national freedom and state sovereignty.

The Warsaw Pact basically differs from all other military-political organizations in that its member-states are implementing in practice the Leninist ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism of collective defense and the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Thanks to the strength of its member-states, and above all, of the USSR, the Warsaw Pact is fulfilling in international life the historic mission as guarantor of the security of socialist states, a guarantor of peace and social progress. It bases this mission on the supremacy of the socialist social order over the capitalist social order; on the growing strength and international influence of the world socialism; and on the fact that its activity corresponds to the laws governing the present era.

As long as NATO continues to exist, it is essential to consolidate the defense of the Warsaw Pact states. Under the conditions of contemporary world development, the significance of coordinating the course of the socialist countries in the international field is constantly increasing. And it is here that the identity of the national and international interests of the socialist countries and their common responsibility for the further fate of mankind are expressed.

In the United Nations, and also in other international organizations, in bilateral contacts between states with different social systems, as well as on other occasions, the Warsaw Pact countries come out with new peace proposals and foster the ideas of peaceful coexistence, international security, and mutually advantageous cooperation. A significant role was played in these endeavors by the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, which was held in January 1983 in Prague; and by the political declaration it adopted. The socialist states submitted to the whole world a realistic and comprehensive program, aimed at normalizing the international situation and at resolving the basic problems of the world development on the principles of equality and equal security of all participating states.

In the first place it concerns realistic steps to halt feverish armament and to reduce the strength of arms and armament on the mainland, at sea, and in the air; it concerns proposals to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe and to transform the whole of Europe into a continent without nuclear weapons; and it concerns concluding an agreement totally banning the tests and deployment of any and all weapons in outer space. The proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintenance of peace relations between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO states is of particular significance.

There can be no doubt that these proposals represent measures that are of fundamental significance for preserving European and world peace; and that they are both an important act for establishing trust among states, and a foundation for normalizing the international situation.

The package of proposals that emerged from the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee proceeds from the socialist countries' firm conviction that, no matter how complicated the situation in the world is, the possibilities for overcoming the dangerous phase in international relations do exist. The present development of events can, and must, be stopped and turned in the direction that corresponds to the nations' longings.

-- However, the growing aggressiveness and adventurousness of imperialism do not indicate that the NATO states, headed by the United States, are willing to consider the Warsaw Pact proposals as a realistic way out. The current development is heading in an extremely dangerous direction; and, in consequence of the aggressive policy of the reactionary forces with the United States at their head, the international tension is increasing and the danger of a war conflict growing, above all that of a nuclear conflict. A particularly dangerous situation is being created in Europe, where the United States and its NATO allies are deploying American intermediate-range missiles on the territories of certain West European countries. This proves that the United States is not in the least concerned about consolidating peace and creating peace relations between states with different social systems, but that it is concerned with establishing for itself the conditions for acquiring military supremacy over the Soviet Union and its allies.

The reactionary substance of imperialism's contemporary policy is reflected in the new military strategy of so-called direct confrontation on a global, but also regional, sc It is specifically expressed not merely in the endeavors to acquire military-strategic supremacy over the USSR and its allies, but also in the fanning of hotbeds of international tension, in support for the most reactionary fascist and racist regimes, as well as in direct military actions against sovereign states.

These extremely dangerous and adventurous phenomena in the international political development are offset by the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and of the other Warsaw Pact countries, a policy that proceeds from the very substance of the socialist social order, and from the feeling of great responsibility for the preservation of world peace which the socialist states connect with the further development of real socialism and of the world revolutionary process.

-- However, the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, which proceed from the need of equal security of both sides, are meeting with a negative attitude on the part of the other side. This also happened in the case of proposals which emerged from the Political Consultative Committee's Prague session in January 1983; and the same is happening now, too. This March, the NATO states were presented with a memorandum of the Warsaw Pact states which contained a proposal to prepare talks on the bilateral nonincrease of military expenditures and on their ensuing reduction.

The Warsaw Pact states have expressed the hope that the governments of NATO countries would attentively study the proposal, because it is aimed at consolidating international security and peace and at improving the political atmosphere in Europe.

This memorandum was a follow-up of the appeal addressed by the Soviet Union to the states on all continents at the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary session this February.

In his reply to the declaration issued by the leading figures of the Socialist International on 5 April 1984, Comrade K.U. Chernenko recalled that the USSR was, and remains, a convinced proponent of the halt and the reversal of feverish armament; and that the entire package of proposals submitted by the USSR corresponds to this: they propose to immediately freeze all nuclear arsenals; to limit and substantially reduce the strengths of strategic arms; radically to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe; to avert the militarization of space; and to ban and destroy chemical weapons.

However, the U.S. Government and its NATO allies are not showing any endeavor to seriously discuss the submitted proposals; on the contrary, they continue staking all on the card of military sterngth, on achieving military supremacy, and on foisting their notions of order on other nations.

-- The growing aggressiveness and adventurousness of imperialism has objectively forced the Warsaw Pact countries to adopt adequate measures to strengthen their defense ability and security. They are exclusively measures that are necessary to ensure the defense ability of the socialist community, and to ensure it only and precisely to the extent that is inevitable in consequence of the actions undertaken by the NATO states.

Our measures have nothing in common with a threat of force; they express the socialist countries' unwavering endeavor to halt the threatening development of events before it is too late, and to make the United States and the NATO reflect upon their unrealistic policy. There is no other way; and it would be an unforgivable risk to remain defenseless against the adversary who is armed to his teeth and ready for anything.

In his concluding speech ant the 10th CPCZ Central committee session, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the struggle to maintain peace remains the central issue, as does the struggle to frustrate the aggressive intentions of the militarist policy pursued by American imperialism.

That is why our people fully support another significant initiative of the Warsaw Pact states -- the initiative of 7 May 84, contained in their appeal to the NATO states and concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on preserving peaceful relations.

-- The Czechoslovak People's Army which, thanks to the all-round care of the leading representatives of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government and to the close cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the socialist states, has become a modern army, an army perfectly armed, capable of combat, and firmly cemented in the moral-political sense, is fully participating in the year of the 29th anniversary of the existence of the Warsaw Pact in ensuring the main task -- the task of defending the results of building the advanced socialist society, of defending socialism and peace.

ROMANIAN ENVOY CALLS FOR PEACEFUL USE OF SEAS

AU151931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 15/5/1984 -- In his address to the international meeting on the peaceful use of world seas and oceans held in Stockholm, Romania's representatives set forth his country's outlook on the need to use the sea for peaceful purposes exclusively. He showed that Romania had consistently declared for the development of peaceful cooperation among all the nations of the world.

To this end, the speaker emphasized, appropriate measures should be undertaken for the observance of national and international rules referring to the peaceful use of the sea. The tendency to extend military actions and the development of nuclear capacities run counter the interests of world peace and security.

In the light of the provisions of the new Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted in 1982 as well as of the national regulations of the states, firm actions should be taken so as to use the sea for peaceful purposes alone, and an end be put to the tendencies towards militarizing several zones of the world ocean. Only in like conditions can confidence among peoples be built up and world peace and security promoted.

N. HOXHA SPEAKS AGAINST SOVIET REVISIONISM

AU150833 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 15 (ATA) -- The Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies at the Central Committee of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] organised a seminar on the struggle against Soviet revisionism. It was held in the hall of the Tirana District party committee yesterday before noon. Attending the seminar were pedagogues, scholars and working people of the research institutions, social faculties and chairs of Marxism-Leninism, as well as other cadres specialised in the international relations and the struggle against revisionism. Present were also the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District party committee, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Laxri, the director of the "V.I. Lenin" party higher school, Jorgji Sota and other comrades.

In her opening speech Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha said among others that the continuation and extension of the ideological struggle against revisionism in general and the Soviet one in particular is a major duty for all the cadres and scholars working in ideological and propagandistic sectors. The exposure of the Soviet revisionism in all the fields remains always at the center of the ideological struggle waged by our party against modern revisionism in general. Therefore, she pointed out, it is necessary to carry out profound and substantiated studies not only on the ideo-theoretical problems and the social-imperialist foreign policy, but also on the internal developments, on the economic, cultural problems and on the present-day reality of the capitalist degeneration in the Soviet Union. Then 6 papers were delivered at the seminar.

ALIA RECEIVES PAKISTANI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU151050 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia received yesterday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Dr. Samiullah Mujahid Koreshi, who presented the credentials. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli and the chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jovan Antoni.

ISAI ATTENDS PEOPLE'S POLICE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU150824 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA) -- On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the creation of the arm of People's Police, a topical meeting was organised in the Hall of the Officers' Home of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Attending were servicemen of this arm, veterans and other guests. Present was also the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of home affairs, Comrade Hekuran Isai. An artistic program with selected items was given for those present. On this occasion, a photo-exhibition with photos from the activity and political-military training of the servicemen of this arm, was displayed. Talks, meetings with veterans and cadres of the arm of the People's Police were organised also in work and production centers, military units, schools in different districts of the country.

LUKANOV SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU151927 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- More than eighty businessmen from almost sixty firms of the United States are taking part in the "Round Table" meeting with representatives of the Bulgarian business circles which opened here today. The day proceeded under the sign of plenary sessions at which the guests were made familiar with Bulgaria's economic development. The deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, dwelt on some questions related to the management of the national economy in the context of the new approach being currently applied in this sphere. The deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Georgi Pirinski, commented on the Bulgarian achievements in the foreign economy ties as well as on the chances for cooperation with the United States. Mr Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, spoke about the country's policy in the sphere of scientific and technological cooperation in investments. The international engineering activity conducted by Bulgaria was analyzed by Mr Manuil Kleytman, director general of the engineering firm of "Technoimport". Representatives of seventy Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations are attending the meeting.

Mr Alexander Good, deputy assistant of the secretary of trade [title as received] of the United States, attended the opening session.

The programme of the "Round Table" recommends meetings in industries -- mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture and the light industry as well as individual business contacts.

MLADENOV STRESSES PACT PEACE PROPOSALS IN BONN

AU151326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 84 p 5

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, in Bonn on 10 May]

[Text] In his speech Petur Mladenov stressed the repeatedly voiced evaluation of the two governments that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG are developing normally. This evaluation is valid today. We have enough reasons to be satisfied with the state of the relations, he pointed out, adding that if there were an international climate similar to the one which facilitated the establishment of diplomatic relations between our states, the content of our relations would be richer in the political area. Stressing the success of the economic and cultural cooperation, and expressing wishes for further expansion, Petur Mladenov stated that relations in these areas could have been better utilized if the world situation, which influences bilateral relations, had not been so tense.

He analyzed the dangerous state of the international situation and stressed that the arms race -- and especially the nuclear arms race imposed by certain Western circles that are openly preparing programs for militarizing space -- can lead to the destruction of mankind. We are convinced, stated Petur Mladenov, that there are no questions that cannot be solved through negotiations, if they are conducted on the basis of a constructive approach and good will, fully taking into consideration the vital interests of the peoples and observing the principles of equality and equal security.

He stressed that the proposal made by some Western countries fully contradicts these principles. They, apparently deliberately, include such conditions as make them absolutely unacceptable, and this shows the lack of willingness to achieve mutually acceptable agreements.

Concretely dwelling on the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States, the minister of foreign affairs stressed that they can resume only under one "condition:" that they are not conducted under the shadow of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. Their deployment in some West European countries is seen by us as an attempt to violate the established military-strategic parity, something that led to the adoption of adequate response measures.

Further he spoke about the constructive and peace-loving policy of the Warsaw Pact states, including Bulgaria, and their numerous proposals aimed at saving world peace. It suffices to recall, the Bulgarian foreign minister said, our proposals from Prague and Moscow, made last year, and the Soviet proposals, especially the unilaterally announced obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the two appeals of the Warsaw Pact on multiparty consultations on removing chemical weapons from Europe, and on reducing military budgets, on which we have not yet received a response. He expressed the hope that the 7 May appeal to the NATO states to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military power and on maintaining peaceful relations, will be seriously analyzed in Bonn and in the other NATO capitals, and that a positive attitude toward the proposals included in the appeal will be adopted.

Further on Petur Mladenov dwelt on the principled and constructive Bulgarian foreign policy, conducted already for 40 years. One of its main directions is our Balkan policy, he stressed. You are familiar with the idea of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, an issue on which negotiations have already started. You are also familiar with his proposal on signing bilateral agreements between the states of our region, including a code on good-neighborly relations. This is our contribution, small and modest as it might be, to the cause of peace and security.

In conclusion the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs expressed the hope that his talks with the FRG leaders will contribute to better mutual learning of the positions of the two countries, activating the efforts for saving peace, and further developing mutual relations.

East-West Dialogue Necessary

AU151411 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 84 p 4

[Editorial article: "Good Will for the Development of Relations"]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a 2-day official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor of the FRG and minister of foreign affairs.

The first important conclusion that can be drawn from the visit, from the meetings and talks held by Minister Petur Mladenov with a number of important political figures in the FRG is the fact that relations between the two countries are developing normally on a positive and mutally advantageous basis. Sharing this statement with satisfaction, the Bulgarian public cannot fail to observe the fact that these mutual relations might have been much more rewarding in regard to their essence and form if the drastic aggravation of the international atmosphere had not interfered.

We must note at once that those circles in the West which rejected the trend of detente and the achievement of peaceful coexistence, which proceeded toward the policy of tension in international relations, are responsible for this abnormal situation. The aspirations to disrupt the established military strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, are inflicting particular damage through the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries. This was the reason for interrupting the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the USSR, and only a return to the point of departure -- namely a withdrawal of Pershing missiles from the West European countries -- is likely to create the necessary prerequisites for a resumption of the dialogue.

The East-West dialogue can and must continue on the basis of a constructive approach and goodwill in fully taking into consideration the peoples' vital interests and in observing the principles of equal rights and equal security -- these norms of Bulgarian foreign policy were pointed out on several occasions in Petur Mladenov's talks with the FRG leaders.

Any deviation from such principles and norms obstructs dialogue, sows distrust, and hampers the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements. Unfortunately, the proposals submitted by certain Western countries are leading precisely to this unfortunate result. The people in Europe and the world are not interested in similar exacerbations of the international atmosphere which in the long run represent a menace to world peace and security.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in solidarity with the numerous proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact aimed at adopting efficient disarmament measures, measures likely to rescue universal peace. According to our possibilities we are actually contributing to the socialist countries' efforts to resume the dialogue and to rebuild confidence. Our constructive approach in the Balkans in connection with implementing the idea of Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, to transform the Balkan area into a nuclear-free zone, as well as his proposal to sign bilateral agreements between Balkan states which contain good-neighborly relations codes -- is particularly fruitful.

On the basis of this aforementioned approach, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and equal security, we would like to develop our relations with the FRG and the other Western countries. The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs' meetings and talks in the FRG are showing that peaceful contacts are possible as are a better mutual acquaintance and an intensification of efforts to rescue peace.

FRG'S EGON BAHR VISITS, DISCUSSES ARMS ISSUES

AU151316 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 84 p 2

[Text] Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and chairman of the Bundestag subcommission on disarmament and arms control, visited Bulgaria from 11 to 13 May at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

Egon Bahr was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

During their talk they exchanged information and views on topical international issues, Bulgarian-FRG relations, current BCP and SPD activity, and the development of the two parties' contacts. Special attention was devoted to the issues of peace and security, curbing the arms race, and disarmament in Europe and the world.

The two sides expressed concern with the continuing exacerbation of the international situation and the intensification of the arms race as a result of which the threat of a nuclear war is evermore increasing.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed Egon Bahr on the current activity of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in implementing a broad and constructive program of peaceful proposals, jointly adopted with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Mentioned in this context were the proposals of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on agreeing on mutually binding norms on the nuclear states' behavior in international relations, and the Warsaw Pact states' proposal on talks related to not increasing and decreasing the military expenditures, as well as on starting multiparty consultations on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations. Special attention was devoted to the initiatives and activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in strengthening peace and security in the Balkans and turning this region into a nuclear-free zone.

Egon Bahr presented the SPD positions on peace, security, and disarmament. He pointed out that the SPD is against the arms race and confirmed his party's decision of November 1983, which expresses opposition to the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles on FRG territory. He stressed that a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of nuclear and conventional weapons between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, and other measures for strengthening confidence, could accelerate the talks in Stockholm.

It was noted that the positions of the BCP and SPD on a broad range of basic issues of disarmament and security coincide or are close, regardless of the existing differences on some other issues. The two parties are opposed to the conduct of a policy aimed at achieving military superiority, and support freezing the development, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons, as well as the ban on all attempts with these weapons. They oppose the attempts to militarize space and support the creation of nuclear-free zones, agreeing on obligating norms of behavior between the nuclear states, and freeing Europe of chemical weapons.

On this basis the two countries confirmed their readiness and willingness to continue their efforts to resume the sincere and constructive dialogue between East and West in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security, and to return international development to the track of detente and broad and mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

The BCP and SPD confirmed the existence of mutual willingness and possibilities of further developing relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG in various areas.

During his visit to Bulgaria the West German guest had meetings and talks with Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and visited Varna, where he was acquainted with industrial, agricultural, cultural, and tourist sites. Egon Bahr highly evaluated the achievements of the Bulgarian people in economic, social, and cultural development.

BCP MESSAGE GREETS FIRST PASOK CONGRESS

AU151240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 84 p 5

[Text] Athens (BTA) -- Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, read a greetings message on behalf of the BCP Central Committee to the First Congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK]. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation expressed the BCP's solidarity with PASOK's efforts and struggle for a democratic innovation in Greek society, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Noting that the First PASOK Congress is a historic event in the life of the organization, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski expressed the wish that the decisions of the congress may be implemented in the purpose of further fulfilling the programmatic goals and accomplishing the tasks of the movement. This will contribute to the further implementation of progressive chances in all fields of the socioeconomic development of Greece, in the struggle against militarism and war, for peace and cooperation among the Balkan peoples and peoples throughout the world.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message stresses the dynamic and stable rates of speed in the development of socialist Bulgaria. There is no exploitation of man by man in our country anymore. It was once a backward country, and today it has a developed industry and a modern agriculture. The stable and high rates of speed in our development are the characteristic features of the Bulgarian economy. Our socialist sciences, arts, and culture are flourishing. These historical successes are the results of the wise leadership and correct policy conducted by the BCP, the results of the Bulgarian people's heroic efforts to implement the legacy of their great son Georgi Dimitrov, the results of fraternal cooperation with the countries of the socialist community headed by the glorious Soviet Union.

The BCP greetings message points out the consistent, peace-loving policy of our country. The policy of Bulgaria in regard to neighboring Balkan countries is a policy based on principle and is not influenced by any opportunistic considerations, the greeting message states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words that the initiative of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, adopted by the peoples and governments of the Balkan countries, represents a great moral-political victory over the forces of war are recalled in the greetings message.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message expresses satisfaction at the ascending development of mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece, and points out that the friendly relations and cooperation between the BCP and PASOK, and particularly between the first leaders of these parties -- Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, and Andreas Papandreou, chairman of PASOK -- have greatly contributed to the expansion and intensification of Bulgarian-Greek relations.

The increased danger threatening the existence of mankind is a result of the adventurous and aggressive foreign policy of the present-day American Administration with the support of certain West European governments, the BCP Central Committee greetings message states. The message further points out that the only realistic method of rescuing mankind is to engage in a dialogue on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, a method described in the numerous peace-loving initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states and above all in the initiatives of the Soviet Union -- the greatest champion and guarantor of peace in our era.

The greetings message emphasizes the consistent support rendered by the BCP and Bulgaria to the struggle waged by the peoples against imperialism and reaction, to the Cypriot people's just cause, and to the struggle waged by the Republic of Cyprus in trying to preserve its independence, territorial integrity and its foreign policy of nonalignment.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message expresses its conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and PASOK will develop for the sake of our joint struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, in the interest of good-neighborliness and understanding between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

JOINT CALL FOR PEACE WITH WOMEN OF GREECE

AU151717 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 84 p 2

[Report by Elena Racheva, "special correspondent in Sandanski"]

[Excerpts] The southern city of Sandanski lived through exciting moments yesterday. It became the hospitable host city for the second border meeting of women from the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece, who joined hands for the sake of their joint aspiration to prevent the danger of war and to preserve peace on our planet.

With slogans such as "Never again war" and "Eternal friendship between Greece and Bulgaria," as well as "Friendship and Peace" -- representatives of the Federation of Greek Women, of the newly created antinuclear war movement of women, representatives of women lawyers, intellectuals, and others passed through the lifted barrier at the Kulata checkpoint. Their enthusiastic welcome in the city of Sandanski became a brilliant manifestation of friendly relations and good-neighborly ties between our two countries.

A mass meeting was held in the evening on the square in front of the Maksim Gorky Palace of Culture. It was headed and opened by Lyuben Georgiev, mayor of Sandanski. Elena Legadinova, chairperson of the Committee of Bulgarian Women and member of the State Council, was also among those present.

The appeal adopted by the meeting and addressed to women from Balkan countries points out that it is a task of primary importance to support fully the policy of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations promoted by both the Bulgarian and Greek Governments, as well as the struggle to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

ZHIVKOV, PCE HEAD CONVERSE IN CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE

AU151557 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, who is visiting the country at the head of a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party.

Information was exchanged on the tasks the two parties are currently working on and there were discussed also international issues as well as, problems of the international communist and workers' movement. Special attention was paid to the efforts for peace, security and cooperation between peoples.

The conversation proceeded in cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship and mutual respect.

Delegation Visits Plant

AU151915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Today, the PCE delegation led by [PCE Secretary General] Gerardo Iglesias visited the Elektronika plant in Sofia where it became acquainted with the future development of the plant. The delegation was accompanied by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU151924 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council received Mr Cesar Delgadillo, deputy secretary general of the People's Social-Christian Party of Nicaragua.

Mr. Petur Tanchev acquainted his guest with Bulgaria's achievements in the construction of advanced socialist society and pointed to the great significance of the fraternal unity ofaction between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Peoples Union. He expressed the firm support and solidarity of the Bulgarian people for the heroic struggle of Nicaragua against imperialism and reaction, in defence of its revolutionary achievements.

Mr. Cesar Delgadillo spoke of the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the growing aggressive campaigns of the counterrevolutionary interventionists who rely on the direct aid of U.S. imperialism.

At the calks possibilities for the further development of the relations between the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union and the People's Social-Christian Party of Nicaraguan were discussed.

PCP DELEGATION VISITS, STUDIES BCP EXPERIENCE

AU142050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the PCP led by Martin Scuello, member of the party Central Committee, visited Bulgaria from 7 to 14 May. The delegation studied the BCP experience in the area of administrating municipal authority. It had talks at the BCP Central Committee Organization Department, the Sofia City People's Council, and visited the Sliven Okrug party committee.

The delegation was received by Comrade Georgi Atanasov, who briefed the guests on the tasks solved by the BCP at present in implmenting the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference.

GROUP DEPARTS FOR ECONOMIC SESSION IN MONGOLIA

AU151317 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has left for Mongolia. The delegation will attend the 18th session of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During the visit, it is expected that the national economic plans of the two countries for the next 5-year period will be coordinated.

STANISHEV MEETS WITH SENEGALESE PARTY VISITOR

AU152043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Comrade Dimitur Stanishev has received Amath Dansokho, deputy secretary general of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal.

Certain basic problems of the international communist and workers movement were discussed as well as the present situation in the world and more specifically on the African Continent, and also some issues of further strengthening cooperation between the two parties. Views were unanimous in all the issues discussed.

DYULGEROV RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION

AU152045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] The talks between the visiting delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems led by its chairman, Yuriy Batalin, and the delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for Labor and Social Welfare led by its chairman, Georgi Evgeniev, continued today.

The Soviet delegation was received by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, who briefed the guests about the tasks facing the Bulgarian trade unions on establishing the public and state principle in management of labor and labor relations. The Soviet delegation was also receved by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council Executive Committee, who acquainted them with concepts in implementing the economic mechanism in agriculture.

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA140242 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona arrived Sunday in Sofia, leading a Cuban delegation, for a 4-day official visit to Bulgaria. The Cuban representatives were welcomed by Bulgarian Deputy Justice Minister Evtim Stoimenov, Cuban Ambassador Eustaquio Remedios de los Cuetos, and other officials. The Cuban justice minister will meet with his Bulgarian counterpart, Svetla Daskalova, and other leaders and representatives of the socialist country. Part of the visit will include the signing of a cooperation protocol between the two socialist states' justice ministries.

FILIPOV WELCOMES VISITING HUNGARIAN PREMIER

AU161113 Sofia BTA in English 1108 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Mr Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian prime minister, arrived today on an official friendly visit. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by his host, Mr Grisha Filipov, Bulgarian prime minister and other officials.

In the afternoon the leaders of the two governments will start official talks. The state and perspectives of the Bulgaro-Hungarian economic, scientific and technological relations will probably be the main topic of the talks.

STOICA-LED RCP CC DELEGATION DEPARTS 10 MAY

AU151236 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 May 84 p 8

[Text] On 10 May the RCP Central Committee delegation led by Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, departed from Bulgaria. At the Bridge of Friendship the delegation was seen off by Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee, and Kiril Dochev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ruse Okrug People's Council.

ZHIVKOV SAYS FAIR ATTESTS TO ACCOMPLISHMENTS

AU151214 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 84 pp 1-2

[Report by BTA correspondents Yubomir Dimitrov and Georgi Naydenov]

[Excerpts] Plovdiv, 13 May -- The Plovdiv Spring Fair has closed. The balance not only concerns the organization and the trade agreements signed during the fair, but also applies to our achievements in a very important area for our living standard -- namely, in the production of mass consumer goods. This balance was drawn at a meeting of the Politburo with representatives of economic organizations participating in the fair. This balance is decisively positive and represents a live embodiment of the party's call for high quality encouraging our people to even greater deeds in celebrating the socialist revolution's 40th anniversary in our country.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was present at the meeting, accompanied by the following comrades: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Audrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, members of the government, Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BPC Committee.

Greeted with stormy and prolonged applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He expressed his high evaluation of the spring fair as a center on which the achievements of our country in mass consumer goods production are focused, as an international trade center, stimulating our economy and offering opportunities for direct comparisons with the greatest world achievements. The first party and state leader stressed that the Bulgarian exhibition represents a brilliant testimony to our country's great achievements in improving the living standard, achievements attained in the 4 decades of freedom, and especially during the period influenced by the party's April policy. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out at the same time that all objective and subjective factors must be utilized for consolidating and further developing our hitherto achieved successes, for implementing the tasks of the 12th BCP Congress of the BCP National Conference. This, however, demands a drastic revolutionary change in the way of thinking and in the approach to the accomplishment of tasks.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard with great attention and followed by prolonged, neverending applause.

BOARD ELECTS NEW EDITORS IN CHIEF OF JOURNALS

AU152040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] At a session of the Bulgarian Writers Union Board, an assessment as well as conclusions from the April literary discussions have been drawn. It was emphasized that the discussions have shown the realistic creative unity of the Bulgarian writers around the guiding April party line; also objectively assessed was the successful and fruitful development of our socialist literature. The board relieved Rusi Bozhanov of his post as editor in chief of LITERATUREN FRONT at his own request. Evtim Evtimov was appointed editor in chief of LITERATUREN FRONT. Andrey Gulyashki was elected editor in chief of the SUVREMENIK journal, and Bozhidar Bozhilov was elected editor in chief of the FAKEL journal.

MEETING OF EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

LD151341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation held a session in Prague today chaired by Presidium Chairman Bohuslav Kucera. The meeting heard an informative report on the meeting of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation in Brussels 13-14 April, which adopted a statement on questions of reducing international tension. The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation proceeding from the current tense international situation, expressed full support for the latest peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states, and particularly for the appeal issued by the Warsaw Treaty states to the NATO states to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. With the aim of helping to create suitable conditions for strengthening confidence and security on the European Continent, the Presidium decided to convene an international seminar in Prague 22-23 June on how to strengthen political and military confidence in Europe. Leading figures of public opinion from the signatory states to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will be invited to attend the seminar.

SPORTSMEN, CULTURE OFFICIALS SUPPORT NOC DECISION

LD151259 Prague CTK in English 1111 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak sportsmen and physical culture officials support the statement of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee on non-participation of the Czechoslovak delegation in the summer 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

Josef Dolezal, silver medal winner in the 50-km walk at the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki, recalled his participation in the Olympics which took place in a friendly atmosphere fully corresponding with the Olympic ideals. He said he had wished that the forthcoming Olympics in Los Angeles would be as friendly as the previous, but unfortunately the wish was not shared by all.

Long time before the opening of the Olympics, groups of terrorists in the USA had been preparing attacks against the socialist countries' sportsmen and sport officials. The stay of sportsmen in Los Angeles would expose them to direct threats to their personal safety. That is why the National Olympic Committees of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries had to take the decision on non-participation of their sportsmen in the 1984 Olympics, Josef Dolezal said and added that he agrees with this decision and its convinced that the Czechoslovak Olympic movement ideals, and support activities of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

'Painful' Decision

AU151125 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 84 p 6

[Commentary by Pavol Krsak: "Into Abnormal Conditions -- Without Us!"]

[Text] "I feel terribly miserable but support the position of our Olympic Committee because certain American circles have caused an abnormal situation that does not guarantee the purity of the Olympic idea," Helena Fibingerova, participatant in two Olympic games and world champion in women's shot put in 1983, told radio listeners on Saturday, after the session of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee.

In doing so, she displayed her full understanding for the reality, which is cruel, particularly for an active athlete. It was always cruel not to go to the Olympic games. Three times in the modern history of the games, our athletes were deprived of this chance.

Because of the negative attitude of the leadership of Sokol [mass physical education organization, founded in 1862, now part of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association], which had already begun to embark on a reactionary path, they were not allowed to take part in the Olympic premiere in Athens in 1896. An astonishing attitude, especially when we consider that Miroslav Tyrs, the founder of the organization, unequivocally identified with the legacy of ancient Greek physical education.

The second nonparticipation of our athletes is connected with the games in St Louis, United States, in 1904. Only 617 athletes took part in those games, of whom 85 percent were Americans. Only 92 athletes came from abroad, almost one-half of them from neighboring Canada. The French, the Swedes, and athletes of many other nationalities stayed away, including Czech athletes. The reasons were varied but most of them were of a material, financial nature. Moreover, the nonparticipation of Europeans was affected by the fact that, despite their promise to do so, the organizers did not ensure the transportation of participants from overseas in a special ship. Note, even then they were making promises and failing to fulfill them.

Now, again, they are making promises and not living up to them. Of course, nowadays no one expects the organizers to be as forthcoming as in 1904. The situation is quite different. After all, many countries, including Czechoslovakia, were planning to send large delegations to Los Angeles, delegations of several hundred members, providing the material and financial resources themselves. All this despite the notorious, unprecedentedly high prices in California and despite the organizers' abnormal condition that a significant part of the costs be paid in advance (something unprecedented in the history of the Olympic games). They were getting ready to come. The Olympic games are, after all, the Olympic games, a festival whose spirit and mission tower highly above money (and they should also in the United States, which, however, instead of this spirit, they worship the golden calf).

The promises at issue in Los Angeles were completely different and far more serious. They were promises, equivalent to the commitment, to observe the Olympic Charter consistently and in every respect. However, they are no longer that.

The statement of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, which on Saturday decided that CSSR athletes would not participate in the XXIII Olympic games, clearly explains and substantiates why our athletes will not go to Los Angeles, like the recent statements of the National Olympic Committees of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, and other countries. These will certainly be joined by other national Olympic committees as well, apparently not only from socialist countries.

A decision not to participate is very, very hard to reach. After all, who would not proceed primarily from the most profound human motives in making such a decision: having regard for the athletes who train for at least 4 years for the Olympics, having regard for the noblest peace and unifying mission of the Olympic idea in the present turbulent, divided world!

"Through the fault of American imperialism, the world is now on the borderline between peace and war," Mikhail Dymkov, head of a group of Soviet track and fielders currently training in Bratislava (the original purpose of their stay was Olympic preparation) told me yesterday. "Olympic ideals call for friendship and peace, but the Americans -- not ordinary citizens, but the government and businessmen -- do not want this.

They do not want to create truly Olympic conditions for everyone. Hand in hand with this goes an antisocialist and anti-Soviet hysteria."

There is no need to elaborate here in any great detail about the unprecedented anti-Olympic deeds of the U.S. Administration and the organizers of the Olympic games in Los Angeles. We only want to condemn, with new, even greater indignation and just wrath, what all kinds of reactionary pseudopolitical organizations and criminal elements are planning there, including the physical liquidation of people. On Saturday, the Los Angeles correspondent of the British GUARDIAN wrote about the present atmosphere in the Olympic city: "The atmosphere here is close to hysteria. Soviet citizens have been selected in advance as targets of organized violence." It is not only people from socialist countries who have been to Los Angeles that are giving testimony, but, as can be seen (occasionally, at least), even the Western press.

Therein lie the reasons why our athletes, too, cannot go to Los Angeles. It would be hazardous, to say the least, to send them into abnormal conditions. We would be risking their health, possibly their lives. There was really no other option. The decision was born in pain, in great pain. It was not born out of our will, but out of American coercion. But, in the final consequence, it was reached in the interest of protecting the Olympic ideals, as the statement of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee rightly stresses in its conclusion.

CPSU'S ROMANOV CONTINUES FRIENDLY VISIT

Tours Prague Compressor Plant

LD151515 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit today to the CKD Prague compressor plant. At the gates he was welcomed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, and other officials. Comrade Grigoriy Romanov inspected some workshops and showed particular interest in the manufacture of large turbocompressors, which are employed on all branches of Soviet gas pipelines in various climatic conditions with the utmost reliance. Another part of the tour covered the turboblower shop, used in the production of ethylene, urea, and equipment for industrial refrigeration. Representatives of the plant informed him about cooperation with Soviet designers.

Grigoriy Romanov stopped during his tour of the plant at the workplace of the Golden Brigade of Socialist Labor, headed by Antonin Mlady, where he signed their chronicle. This brigade is presently assembling control parts for a radial turboblower for the transportation of natural gas along one of the internal branches of the Soviet gas pipeline.

Speaks at Friendship Rally

LD151835 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpts] At the CPCZ Central Committee, talks were held today between Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit in our Republic at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Comrade Grigoriy Romanov also visited today CKD Prague compressor works.

At the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally in the CKD compressor works enterprise, Comrade Grigoriy Romanov conveyed to the collective of the enterprise, the working class, and all working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia the wish of further achievements in building advanced socialism from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said that at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the Republic, set responsible tasks for the workers in the engineering industry who have the key role in developing the national economy and improving the technical standard and ability of the produced goods to compete.

He sincerely wished that workers of the enterprise successfully fulfill the set tasks which will contribute to speeding up the advancement of the Czecholsovak economy.

Comrade Grigoriy Romanov added that Communists and the Soviet people fully support the resolution of this year's February and April sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, the thesis and conclusions in the speech of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, and they concentrate their attention on unconditional fulfillment of responsible taks of the plan and adopted pledges.

Since the beginning of this year, higher rate of economic growth was attained in the Soviet national economy than in the same period last year. The qualitative indices are improving. The CPSU devotes utmost attention to speeding up scientific-technical progress.

Comrade Grigoriy Romanov added that the achievements of our countries in the fulfillment of the tasks of economic and social development are determined to a considerable extent by their ever closer cooperation within the framework of CEMA. Our community today has a huge economic and defense potential, Romanov said. In the conditions when imperialist reactionary groups, especially in the United States declared a crusading campaign against socialism, our highest duty is to reinforce and enlarge this potential. The most important guarantee of peace ior both countries is successful creative work, action unity of our communist parties, indestructible union, and fraternity of the nations of the USSR, Socialist Czechoslovakia, and other fraternal socialist countries.

After his speech, Comrade Grigoriy Romanov handed over to Vladimir (?Treitnar), the director of the CKD compressor works enterprise, the Order of Friendship Between Nations which was bestowed on the enterpise by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for successful supplies of compressor units to the USSR.

The Soviet guest also viewed today the historical building of the national theater, acquainted himself with its reconstruction and the additional new building including the new stage.

Arrives in Bratislava 15 May

LD152152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bratislava this afternoon. He was accompanied by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and other officials.

Comrade Grigoriy Romanov was welcomed at Bratislava airport by Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives.

After arriving in Bratislava, Comrade Grigoriy Romanov paid tribute to the memory of the heroic Soviet soldiers and laid flowers at the Hall of Ceremonies in the Slavin memorial. Accompanied by Czechoslovak party representatives, he then viewed the representative halls of the Bratislava Castle.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES PETROV-LED MOSCOW TV GROUP

LD152254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has received in Prague a delegation of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Leonid Petrov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium. They discussed in particular the contribution of trade unions to the economic and social advancement of the two countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

LD152047 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, was received in Arusha today by Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Tanzanian Party of the Revolution and president of the Republic. They evaluated Czechoslovak-Tanzanian relations and exchanged views on topical international problems.

African Reportage

For African coverage of the visit of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Tanzania, including his discussions with President Mwalimu Nyerere on a message from President Gustav Husak, and other international issues, see the Tanzania subsection of the East Africa section of the 16 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HOFFMAN RECEIVES MALTESE TU REPRESENTATIVE

LD152015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received Carmel Consiglio, a representative of the Maltese trade unions, and assistant general secretary of the General Workers' Union. During a friendly conversation, they evaluated the fulfillment of the cooperation plan between the Central Council of Trade Unions and the General Workers' Union of Malta to date, and agreed on concrete steps toward further deepening mutual relations between the two organizations. They paid particular attention to the international trade union peace movement and the opportunities of cooperation between European trade unions of various international affiliation in the fight for peace, disarmament, and detente.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ENDING STROUGAL'S LIBYAN VISIT

AU150755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 May 84 p 6

["Joint Czechoslovak-Libyan Communique, Issued at the Conclusion of the Official Friendly Visit Paid by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Libya"]

[Text] At the official invitation of Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In the course of the visit, the CSSR premier was received by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. Conrade Strougal conveyed to him cordial greetings from CSSR President Gustav Husak, and they exchanged opinions on issues concerning the further advance of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all spheres, and on the current international situation.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal laid a wreath at the Martyrs Memorial and acquainted himself with the successes achieved by the 1 September Revolution in developing the national economy and society.

The official negotiations conducted by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal with Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command, were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides stated with satisfaction that the relations between the CSSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirayah, based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, which was signed by the top representatives of the two countries, CSSR President Gustav Husak and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, on 9 September 1982 in Prague, are developing successfully and are deepening in all spheres.

Led by the endeavor to consistently implement the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation and to further deepen the friendly relations between the people of the two countries, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud concluded their negotiations by signing the Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and Libya up to the Year 1990.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the General People's Committee, signed a protocol on cooperation between the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the General People's Committee of Libya. In addition, Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of economy and light industries of the General People's Committee, signed a protocol on negotiations between the CSSR and Libyan delegations on the development of trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides briefed each other on the developments in their countries. Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud highly appraised the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in building the advanced socialist society. In the talks, Lubomir Strougal appraised the progress achieved by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in various spheres and underscored the significant role played by it in supporting the national liberation movement and in the battle against imperialism's endeavors to gain control over the countries that had liberated themselves from the colonial yoke, and which are leading a persistent struggle for consolidating their political and economic independence and for achieving social progress.

Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud underscored in the course of the talks the significance of friendly cooperation between the two states and expressed gratitude for the support that is being traditionally granted by the CSSR to the just cause of the Arab people; he highly appraised the CSSR's role in the battle for peace, for consolidating security, and for peaceful cooperation in the world.

The two sides stated with alarm [znepokojeni] that the international situation continues to be complicated and tense.

They pointed out that the cause of this tension lies in the adventurous actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all of the United States, which are striving to resolve current international problems from the positions of strength and through confrontation and feverish armament with the aim of attaining supremacy and arbitrarily dictating their will to other countries and peoples in the world.

The normalization of the international situation is feasible, and in the interests of future life and progress of the peoples, it is also inevitable. Above all, it envisages respect for national independence and for sovereignty; a categorical rejection of gunboat diplomacy and all forms of pressure and intervention; full respect for the peoples' right of self-determination; and for their right to their own free choice of a socioeconomic and political system.

A particularly dangerous situation has been created as a result of the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear arms on the territories of certain states in Western Europe. This step represents a serious threat not only for the states in Europe, but also for the entire Mediterranean area, for this area, the Comiso base in particular, represents a threat of nuclear catastrophe. Both sides affirmed that the peoples of the world have the inalienable right and duty to rise against the imperialist diktat and in defense of the peaceful development of their countries. Under the new situation that has arisen, the Warsaw Pact states have been forced to agree on measures for ensuring their own defense and security and for stopping the attempts to disrupt the military equilibrium.

The two sides agreed that there is no more important task in the present world than to frustrate imperialism's aggressive plans and to maintain peace, respecting the principles of equal rights, justice, and equal security in Europe, and they demand that the Mediterranean be turned into a sphere of peace and cooperation, free of foreign military bases.

In this connection they affirmed the significance of the unification and cohesion of revolutionary, democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces, and of the establishment of a broad front of resistance for liquidating the vestiges of colonialism, for compensating the peoples for the losses suffered by them because of the colonial domination, and for frustrating the plans harbored by American imperialism.

The two sides affirmed that they are striving, in a principled manner, to achieve peaceful coopration between all states and to create an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

They devoted particular attention to the situation in the Middle East, and stressed that it represents a great danger for international peace and security. They resolutely condemned Israel's criminal aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in which the United States has become a direct coparticipant. They stated that the U.S. and Israeli armed intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs and the occupation of south Lebanese territory have revealed to the whole world the aggressive nature of Israel's expansionist policy and the direct responsibility of the United States for the current dangerous situation in the Middle East.

In this connection the two sides insistently demand that Israel withdraw, unconditionally and without delay, its aggressive troops from Lebanon in accordance with the appropriate UN resolutions, and that the United States and its allies in the NATO definitely put an end to interference in the internal affairs of this country.

Both sides welcomed the cancellation of the enslaving agreement of 17 May 1983, which was foisted on Lebanon by Israel and the United States; they regard this as a great victory of the Lebanese patriotic forces and of all Arab anti-imperialist forces and as a confirmation of the fact that the policy of separate agreements is boneless. Both sides greet the patriotic forces of the Lebanese people who, by their determined struggle, have achieved the cancellation of this shameful treaty, and they express their support for the struggle of the Lebanese people. They expressed their combat solidarity with the people of the Syrian Arab Republic and resolutely condemned the aggressive intentions of imperialism and Zionism against this country, and they affirmed that they stand at the Syrian people's side in their fight against aggression.

The two sides stressed that the Palestinian issue remains the foundation of the struggle for a just and lasting solution of the Mideast conflict -- a solution that must proceed from a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and from the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and the creation of their own independent state on their territory. That is why both sides confirm their support and assistance for the struggle waged by the Arab Palestinian people, and declare again that they condemn any and all separate agreements and plans, such as the Camp David agreements, the Reagan plan, and so forth. They stated that in order to accomplish these goals and in the interests of an effective defense against the coordinated pressure of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, it is necessary to unify the Arab ranks and to consolidate the unity of the PLO. They called upon all components of the Palestinian revolution to strive for deepening the unity of the Palestinian liberation movement on progressive and anti-imperialist foundations.

The two sides further condemned the proliferation of the military presence of the United States and its allies in the Gulf area, their gross interference in the internal security of the states in the region. In this connection they also condemned the provocative military actions of the United States from land and sea against Libya's security, especially in the area of the Gulf of Sidra. The two sides affirm the right of Libya to defend its territorial waters. The CSSR fully supports the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its struggle against all manifestations of imperialist aggression.

In reviewing the situation in Africa, the two sides expressed their alarm over the growing interference of imperialist states in the internal affairs of the countries of the continent and over the escalating aggressiveness of the forces of neocolonialism threatening the unity, independence, and sovereignty of African states. In this connection, they underlined the importance of the OAU as an important element in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism and for peace, independence, and progress. They condemned attempts to upset the unity of the states of Africa and to weaken the OAU.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of nations that have liberated themselves from colonial domination and are waging a resolute struggle for regaining their political and economic independence and for their independent development.

The CSSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah condemn the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Chad and demand the withdrawal of the neocolonialist forces of intervention from the country as well as an end to interference by the reactionary African forces that cooperate with them.

They stress the necessity of resolving the conflict by way of dialogue between the Chadian sides concerned without any outside interference and on the basis of OAU resolutions and believe that an internal consolidation in Chad would contribute to strengthening security in the area.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the nations of Latin America which are struggling for freedom and independence, and resolutely condemned the U.S. agression against Grenada as a violation of international norms and law and as posing a grave danger to the nations of the region, owing to the American policy of terror. They reconfirmed their full solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defense of their independence, national sovereignty, and the country's territorial integrity.

They resolutely condemned the continuing provocations of American imperialism against the independence, sovereignty, and free development of socialist Cuba.

The two sides underlined the necessity of putting an end to the unjust exploitation of the developing countries' resources and of establishing a new international economic order based on the equality of nations.

They highly appraised the activity of Nonaligned Movement, particularly in the struggle for preserving peace, halting the arms race, and promoting international cooperation and against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. They stressed that the policy of nonaligned countries is an important contribution to the efforts to improve the international situation, in which the policy of Libya plays a positive role.

They expressed deep satisfaction with the results of their talks and are certain that the visit of the CSSR premier to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah significantly contributed to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Libya and became a new important impetus for further deepening mutual relations in all fields. They agreed that it is useful to continue contacts at this level regularly once a year.

The CSSR premier expressed thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him during the visit and invited Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council, to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks; the date of the visit will be fixed later.

Concurrent Opinions

AU151344 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 84 p 7

[Jiri Stano commentary in the "We Comment" column: "For the Benefit of Both Countries"]

[Text] The traditions of relations between the CSSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were born during the years when the Libyan people were conducting a valiant struggle for their independence, and when our country was one of the first to grant support to the Libyan people in this struggle. The relations particularly developed after 1969, when Libya embarked on the part of progressive, anti-imperialist development.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's 3-day visit to Libya at the beginning of this week also took place in the spirit of these traditions, in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, which was signed during the Prague visit of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in September 1982 and which was the expression of the level of mutual relations between our countries.

The Czechoslovak guest received a friendly reception in Libya. Throughout their stay in Libya, an atmosphere of understanding and respect accompanied Comrade L. Strougal and the members of his entourage. The negotiations, too, were held in a similar spirit, and were characterized by a concurrence or closeness of opinions on the problems and topical tasks currently being resolved by the two countries. A particularly significant element of the talks was the effort of both sides to further deepen mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya, as laid down in the Treaty on Friendship.

This, after all, is also confirmed by the joint communique adopted at the close of negotiations, as well as by the Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation up to the Year 1990, signed by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and by Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command. A similar aid is also pursued by the protocol on cooperation between the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Libyan partner office, and by the protocol on negotiations between the two delegations on the development of trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation.

There is no doubt that the significance and extent of economic cooperation is growing in the first place; it is granting Libya the possibility gradually to continue building its own strong and independent economy, and on the other hand it signifies for us a way of acquiring raw material resources. This is a concept of cooperation in which both sides make use of their advantages. In the very near future Czechoslovakia will build a glass factory, a ceramics factory, and another industrial facility in Libya. Our experts will also take part in the training of local specialists; our university-level schools will be accepting Libyan students, who will be confronted with difficult tasks in managing a modern domestic economy on their return home.

This time considerable attention was also devoted to such spheres of relations as culture and sports; their task is to contribute to the closer mutual knowledge of nations.

From their own historical experience our countries know full well the value of peace. It is this very experience that has determined the fact that our positions on foreign affairs issues have been drawing closer together from year to year since diplomatic relations were established, and are already concurrent now. In this respect we can speak of uniform activity in the basic directions of foreign policy. These standpoints proceed from identical principles and an identical analysis. That is why our two countries, also proceeding from the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, wish not only to strengthen mutual friendship in its spirit, but also to contribute toward consolidating the unity and cooperation of all progressive and peace forces fighting against imperialism, for peace and freedom of nations, for independence, democracy, and social progress.

The joint declaration specifically touches on the current problems of the international situation and it also expresses a concurrent opinion on these problems and on their solution. The course of CSSR-Libyan negotiations, as well as the documents adopted, have proved that our mutual relations have consolidated further.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE SERIES' CONCLUDING ARTICLE

AU151150 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 May on page 6 carries the fourth, 1,700-word article in a series by Zdenek Kropac, entitled "The Afghan Revolution Lives and Fights." The fifth and concluding article in the series (1,500 words) is published on 10 May, on page 6.

The fourth installment of the series first gives an account of the author's encounter with a group of four "bandits" [dusmani], captured near Jalalabad. Having described their "evil looks" and their "fanatical, merciless, and cruel" appearance, Kropac reproduces bits and pieces from his conversations with them, giving information on their occupation, place of residence, and family background. Questioning them about their motives for joining the "bandits," one of them replies that they did not want to leave their villages but were forced to do so by the local "mullah." He also begs for mercy and promises never to return to the mountains. Kropac then says: "These four may have everything behind them. Yet hundreds of recruited, fanaticized, and manipulated cutthroats are still pouring into the country from Pakistan, through border crossings high up in the mountains, with American, English, and French weapons, with American and French advisers. They disappear in the wilderness of the mountains like a drop of water with the sea only to suddenly and treacherously reappear, sometimes here and sometimes there, to sow horror, fear, and death."

Kropac goes on to discuss the fate of Abdul Gafur, nicknamed the Black Mullah, the head of an originally 1,500-men strong gang operating in the Conda Sang [spelling as published] Valley, a gang "known for cruelty." According to Kropac, only the fear of the Black Mullah prevented the gang's members from leaving the gang and accepting the Afghan authorities' offer of amnesty. Yet after an internal strife, during which the Black Mullah was shot dead, the gang began to rapidly disintegrate and, by now, it only has some 300 members. In concluding the fourth installment, Kropac expresses his confidence that the fate of this gang will be followed by other similar gangs. He says: "The bandit Ahmed Shah is still sitting in the long Panjshir valley north of Kabul and saber-rattling. Columns of tank trucks hurrying from the Soviet border to Kabul, through passes and gorges of the Hindukush Mountains, are still burning. Misled people in mountain villages are still firing, futilely and ineffectually, at helicopters on their way to Jalalabad.

"Yet life is stronger, in defiance of all intrigues in the remote country overseas, in defiance of the mad hopes of the emigres in Pakistan. Peace and tranquillity are irresistibly entering Afghan towns and villages."

The fifth and concluding article in the series consists of three episodes. In the first episode, Kropac describes his visit to the "Cemetery of the Heroes of the Revolution" during the burial of three victims of the "bandits," in the second episode his attendance at the festivities marking the Afghan New Year in the Kabul Stadium; and in the third episode his interview with "Comrade Basharman, the highest representative of the Eastern Zone" -- a new administrative entity made up of the Laghman Kunar, and Nangarhar provinces -- made an unspecified date in Jalalabad. Kropac interviews the Afghan official on the development of the irrigation system, land reform, education, and the security situation in the zone. Speaking about the last subject, Basharman says: "We are a typical border zone, with all the complications this involves. There are 76 mountain crossings from Pakistan in the zone, through which groups of bandits are pouring into our country, armed to the teeth. However, our ethnic groups occupy an even greater part of our work. There are 33 of them in this area: Pashtun tribes, Tadjiks, Indians, and also the mysterious Nuristanians. Whereas almost all Tadjiks support the revolution, we do have problems with some Pashtun tribes." According to Basharman, gangs totalling "some 1,000 bandits" still operate in the zone. He also notes that despite the bandits' "intimidating terror," some 176 party organizations operate in Nangarhar, the main province of the Eastern Zone, albeit some of them "must work illegally, in view of the danger."

Kropac concludes his series by saying: "The resolution triumphed and marches forward with firm step, yet not even for a moment without revolutionary vigilance and wariness. The danger is still nearby and they [the Afghans] know it."

COTTON INDUSTRY EMPLOYS 1,063 VIETNAMESE

AU151237 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 May on page 5 carries a 750-word article by Jiri Roskot, entitled "Friendships Woven by Work." The article discusses the involvement of Vietnamese workers in the Czechoslovak textile industry.

The article opens by quoting Jaroslav Inovak, director of a plant of the Mileta Horice Enterprise, on the performance of 52 Vietnamese workers employed there. Novak says that the workers "have acquitted themselves well" and praises the 43 female workers' "industriousness and conscientiousness." He also notes that, as far as discipline is concerned, the Vietnamese women "surpass the nine Vietnamese boys working in the plant."

In November, after 4 years in Czechoslovakia, the whole group will reportedly return home, to "apply all the valuable experience" in Vietnamese textile factories. However, because of their good performance, Novak is quoted as saying, his plant will "request the allotment of another group of Vietnamese workers."

The 13 enterprises of the cotton industry economic production unit, Roskot goes on to say, employed a total of 1,063 Vietnamese workers at the end of last year. They were involved in the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and in socialist competitions, he says.

According to Frantisek Schwarz, foreman in the Veba textile factory in Police nad Metuji, they only have "one problem" with their Vietnamese employees: "We find it hard to communicate, even after so many years. Whereas at other places a foreman can talk with members of the Vietnamese collective while working, our machines are too noisy. The few minutes before and after the shift are not enough. After work, the Vietnamese depart for their dormitory in Broumov, and we do not have much contact with them." In spite of this, Roskot says in conclusion, there exist friendships between Czechoslovak and Vietnamese workers and cites the case of two women who "visited each other when the other was ill and exchanged gifts."

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARDS TO CPSL'S JAN PIRC

LD151554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented the Order of the Republic to Jan Pirc, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the East Slovak regional CPSL Committee, conferred on him on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his many years of active and selfless activity in building socialism in our homeland. Gustav Husak heartily congratulated Jan Pirc on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee as well as on his own behalf on this jubilee occasion as well as on the distinction bestowed on him. He paid tribute to his work in important party and public posts and wished him, in the years to come, many successes in his responsible work for the development of our socialist society, good health, and contentment in his private life. The presentation ceremony was attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

COLOTKA CONFERS ON WATER PROBLEMS IN SLOVAKIA

AU151414 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 84 p 2

[Text] Kosice (CTK) -- Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR), arrived by air in the East Slovak Region for a 2-day working visit.

In Kosica he conducted deliberations with the region's representatives, headed by Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the regional committee of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL], and Ivan Gonko, chairman of the regional national committee. The deliberations were also attended by Rudolf Vanco, CPSL Central Committee department head; Julius Hanus, SSR first deputy premier; Vladimir Margetin, SSR minister of water and forest economy; Jan Janovic, SSR minister of agriculture and food; Dusan Miklanek, SSR minister of construction; and by other representatives. The participants in the deliberations devoted particular attention to the deliveries of drinking water and nonpotable water to the population of industrial and agricultural enterprises in eastern Slovakia. The agenda also included the construction of purification stations for waste water, and issues connected with the protection of waterways against pollution and floods. Likewise, the problems of the economic efficiency of agricultural production in the region and problems of the further fertilization of the East Slovak lowlands were also discussed. The participants also assessed capital construction in the region in connection with the lowlands and with water economy construction projects.

Neglected Slovak Facilities

AU151352 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "To Have Enough Water"]

[Excerpts] Water is currently being discussed and written about at various levels. Using the example of several places and villages in Slovakia where they have felt and feel what it means to not have water, we could illustrate the correctness of the assertion that an adequate supply of water is one of the fundamental prerequisites of their further development and for raising the standard of living of citizens.

The nonappreciation of the importance of the water economy in the preceding period, which has been manifested in its overall lagging behind the rest of the national economy's sectors, is the primary cause for the fact that this sector currently frequently grapples with elementary problems, particularly as regards ensuring flexible water-economic tasks. One of the most striking things, for example, is the inadequate technical equipment of waterworks plants and of sewage installations; that is, of enterprises responsible not only for the production and delivery of water, but also for the condition of the external water and sewage network and the appropriate water facilities. Today it is already generally known that precisely these installations are considerably neglected, in some places antiquated, and do not correspond to the demands put on the water economy. Last year's check of selected water pipes affirmed that the share of non-billed [nefakturovana] water constitutes sometimes more than 30 percent of its overall produced quantity! At the same time, water leakage from the interior water network is being estimated at another 30 percent of total water delivery. The quantity of the water lost can be markedly reduced only and solely through a regular and quality maintenance and repair work of waterpipes and water facilities in enterprises, households, and civic facilities. Households use almost 75 percent of all water.

For example, in Presov, a city which particularly feels the shortage of water, a check of 8 water pipe connections in households (in which ordered checks had not been carried out or the ascertained shortcomings not eliminated) revealed that 3 liters of water a second were escaping here. The same quantity of water was also escaping from the internal water pipes in the P.J. Safarik Student's Home and its dining room.

Last year, despite the existing problems, a marked success was achieved in lowering the consumption of water by the industrial sector, due to the observance of Government Decree no 335/1982. The share of water deliveries for industry from the total volume of water delivered from public water pipes dropped in Slovakia from 26.1 percent to 22.5 percent, which constitutes an absolute saving of 11.5 million cubic meters of water. However, this positive result is not only the result of the rationalization measures carried out. Also the restriction of water deliveries which had to be implemented as a consequence of the exceptionally unfavorable situation in the supply of water to 156 Slovak towns and villages significantly contributed to this. However, in spite of this, one must note that the hitherto fulfillment of the adopted measures helped and helps to overcome the complex situation which has been existent in the supply of drinking water for quite some time now.

Substantial changes in the water conditions cannot be expected in the near future, however. One also cannot rely on their changing in the future, and thus the order of the day remains: Adopting and preparing such rationalization measures through which one can achieve a greater effectiveness in handling water in the water economy sector and by all water consumers.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE -- A 6-week course for trade union officials from seven African countries opened in Prague today. The course is organized jointly by the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Antonin Zapotocky Central School of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. Representatives of trade union centers from Benin, Upper Volta, Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, and Senegal will acquaint themselves with the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and with its contribution to the construction of advanced socialist society. They will also visit industrial and agricultural enterprises and plants. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

BILAK PRESENTS LABOR ORDER -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of Labor to Stanislav Zeman, deputy head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, today. This high state distinction had been conferred on him by the president of the Republic at the proposal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the occasion of a jubilee day in his life, in recognition of his years-long and selfless work for the party and socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

LENART PRESENTS AWARD -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of the Victorious February, along with a letter from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, to Stefan Lazar, member of the CPSL Central Committee and Slovak minister of the interior in Bratislava today. This high state distinction had been conferred on Stefan Lazar by the president of the Republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday. In the letter Gustav Husak congratulated him on the conferment of this high state distinction, which is the mark of the recognition of his selfless work for the Communist Party and socialist society. The presentation ceremony was attended by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak prime minister, and Ladislav Sadovsky, a departmental head of the CPSL Central Committee. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

FISCHER RECEIVES U.S. DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

LD151754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received today for a talk Thomas M.T. Niles, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs in the U.S. State Department.

Oskar Fischer stressed the policy of the GDR directed toward the securing of peace and the strengthening of international security. He put on record the deep concern that the threat to peace had never been as acute as now. It is thus urgently necessary, he emphasized, to end the arms race and to return to the policy of detente. This is all the more urgent because the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe and the current U.S. policy are generally exacerbating the world situation, Oskar Fischer said.

The Prague Declaration and the most recent appeal by the Warsaw Pact states show constructive ways to end the arms race and to reduce military confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. This would serve to improve the climate of international relations and is thus in the interests of all states. Oskar Fischer expressed the conviction that all disputed questions could be solved by negotiations. He underlined the GDR's readiness to expand relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Thomas M.T. Niles was staying in the GDR capital for consultations with Dr Herbet Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR. International questions and problems of the development of bilateral relations between the GDR and the United States were discussed. U.S. Ambassador to the GDR Mrs Rozanne I. Ridgway took part in the meeting.

FRG VIOLATES TERRITORIAL WATERS, PROTEST FILED

LD151701 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- On 14 May the FRG naval tender "Main" illegally violated GDR territorial waters in the sea area northwest of Rostock-Warnemuende. The FRG ship entered GDR territorial waters at approximately 0530 and left them at approximately 0630: after it had been called upon to do so by a ship of the People's Navy. The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG protested to the FRG Chancellor's Office against this violation of the territorial waters of the GDR in breach of international law, and expressed the expectation that the responsible authorities in the FRG will take steps to prevent future violations of GDR territorial waters.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CRAXI ON REELECTION

LD151226 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, sent a telegram of congratulations to Bettino Craxi on his reelection as secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI). Erich Honecker wished the politician success in his responsible position, good health and well-being. The 43d PSI congress ended last night in Verona with the election of a national assembly [nationale versammlung]. In his concluding speech Bettino Craxi supported the development of dialogue with Eastern Europe. In this connection he mentioned that he will soon visit the GDR in his capacity as Italian prime minister.

CRAXI MEETS SED MEMBERS, CONFIRMS VISIT PLANS

AU151531 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 84 p 1

[Text] Rome (ADN) -- Over the weekend the SED delegation to the 43d Party Congress of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) in Verona met with Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the PSI and Italian premier. Delegation head Roland Bauer, member of the SED Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally reciprocated. Craxi confirmed his firm intention to soon pay an official visit to the GDR. On the periphery of the party congress in Verona the SED delegation had another meeting with Valdo Spini, PSI deputy general secretary.

SCHABOWSKI MEETS PAPANDREOU, PASOK OFFICIALS

AU151713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 84 p 1

[Michael Mueller report]

[Text] Athens -- A friendly meeting between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], and Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and head of the SED delegation, took place in Athens on Saturday [12 May]. Guenter Schabowski conveyed the most cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally reciprocated.

The interlocutors stressed the identical positions of the SED and of PASOK on basic issues related to the struggle for international detente as they also became evident in the course of the first PASOK congress. The prime minister underscored the view that his forthcoming visit to the GDR will also serve, in addition to bilateral relations, the causes of peace and detente.

Guenter Schabowski conducted talks with members of the PASOK Central Committee Executive Bureau; Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos; Minister of Public Works Akis Toskhatzopoulos; Chairwoman of the PASOK Women's Union Margarita Papandreou; Minister of National Education and Religion Apostolos Kaklamanlis, and with Karlos Papoulias, PASOK secretary for international relations.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and were marked by a mutual interest in a further development of the state and social relations between the GDR and Greece. GDR Ambassador Horst Brie also attended the meetings.

A program for further cooperation was agreed on between the SED and PASOK.

The first PASOK Congress, which was to end in Athens on Sunday, continued into the late evening hours.

SYRIAN RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS MINISTER ENDS VISIT

AU151234 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 May 84 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Dr Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of religious affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, has concluded a visit of several days to the GDR.

He had acquainted himself with the comprehensive building of socialism in the GDR in the 35th year of its existence and had meetings with leading representatives of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and with Thuringian Bishop Dr Werner Leich.

According to a report the minister gave an account of the gains of the Syrian state which are being staunchly defended by all strata of the people and gradually further developed despite all the machinations of U.S. imperialism. He stressed that he was deeply impressed by the solidaristic anti-imperialist affinity of the GDR people and state with the struggle of his home country.

Minister al-Khatib expressed the conviction that both the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic will always do all they can to contribute to the preservation of peace, to social progress and justice, and to repulse the aggressive aspirations of U.S. imperialism to military strategic superiority.

The guest exchanged experiences about participation in fashioning the socialist society by the religious citizens and about their role in public life with Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs. Prospects for further cooperation were discussed and appropriate stipulations were made. It was noted in unison that the visit served the purpose of consolidating and deepening the close friendly relations between the two friendly states.

CAMEROON OFFICIAL VISITS FOR COOPERATION TALKS

AB151329 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The third assistant secretary general of the Presidency, Christopher (Nsalai), is in East Berlin at the head of a Cameroonian delegation to the second session of the Cameroon-East Germany joint commission. The joint commission which opened yesterday will focus on cultural and sporting relations, health cooperation, agricultural development, infrastructure and communication.

PAPERS CARRY ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW USSR MISSILES

AU160742 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 84 p 1

["Announcement of the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] In connection with the continuing buildup of medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are forced to take retaliatory measures for the purpose of ensuring their security.

In accordance with an accord between the governments of the Soviet Union and of the German Democratic Republic, an additional quantity of enhanced-range operational-tactical missile complexes is being sited on GDR territory as a retaliatory measure in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles on the territory of West European countries.

In the future, too, the retaliatory measures by the Warsaw Pact member-states will be confined strictly within the limits necessary for maintaining the balance of forces and to neutralize the specific danger emanating for us and for our allies, in particular from those directions where the new U.S. missiles are stationed.

[All the other main GDR dailies on 15 May carried this announcement on the deployment of additional missiles.]

LEADERS GREET SOVIETS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD082204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The Soviet people, led by the party of Lenin, achieved a historic act of liberation for mankind with the victory over Hitler fascism. Immeasurable sacrifices and the limitless courage of the Soviet people will never be forgotten. This is underlined in a state cable from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov.

Workers of the GDR are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism with a feeling of deep satisfaction that, in May 1945, they took the opportunity offered and irrevocably took the path of socialism and peace. In the 35th year of its existence, the GDR is a stable and dynamically developing socialist state, a firm and reliable bastion of peace and socialism, the telegram says.

The telegram stresses that the GDR fully supports the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. As the mightiest peace power, the USSR helps in a decisive way to avert the dangers to world peace caused by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and to secure peaceful prospects for the world.

The GDR sees the all-round strengthening of the socialist community as the prime task of its future policy. In a constructive and energetic way, it is helping to implement the common foreign policy of socialism, and to bring about a change toward a policy of security and the development of equal, flourishing relations between states. "Close alliance with the Soviet Union and its continuous strengthening are and remain the guarantee for the successful socialist development of the GDR," the telegram concludes.

HERRMANN RECEIVES ZALMAN-LED CSSR DELEGATION

LD152312 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL), headed by the party chairman, Zbynek Zalman, which is on a visit to the GDR, had an extensive exchange of views today on current questions of the joint struggle for peace and socialism. It was stressed that in view of the aggravation of the international situation through the most aggressive imperialist circles, the close cooperation of the socialist fraternal countries was particularly important. The recent appeal by the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO countries was a constructive initiative, the partners in the talk stressed. It served the goal of guiding international developments into healthy channels again, and of preventing the goals of extremists.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS DISCUSS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD152019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- The GDR Liberal Democrats will continue to make their independent contribution in helping to realize the policy of peace and socialism agreed upon by the 10th SED Party Congress.

This was underlined by party Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach on Tuesday at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD) which was discussing the tasks of the party in the wake of the local elections of 6 May this year.

Dr Gerlach spoke of the connection between the struggle for the securing of peace and the solution of the demanding economic tasks, both in the central and in the local fields. The members of the LDPD are showing with the obligations which they have undertaken in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, which have already been realized in part, that they are making a conscious contribution to the strengthening of the state and to the well-being of its citizens.

The Political Committee stated its full agreement with the fundamental position of the GDR on the continuation of the process of detente in Europe. The foreign policy pursued by the GDR in accord with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and its analogous work at the Stockholm conference correspond to the expectation of all LDPD members.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA -- Djakarta, 15 May (ADN) -- Measures for the intensification of trade relations and possibilities for economic cooperation in the implementation of projects in the fourth 5-year plan of Indonesia (1984-1989) were discussed by the joint GDR-Indonesia commission for economic cooperation, which ended its first session in Djakarta on Tuesday. A document was signed that provides in particular for cooperation in the spheres of coal exploration and recovery, electrification, and heavy engineering. The session was led by the GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, Dr Eduard Schwierz, and the deputy director-general for foreign economic relations in the Indonesian Foreign Office, Atmono Suryo. The GDR delegation head had talks with the coordinating minister for the economy, industry and development, Ali Wardhana, the acting Foreign Minister Ali Said, and the minister of state for national planning and development and acting minister of trade, Prof Dr J.B. Sumarlin. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

PRIME MINISTER LAZAR DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

LD160833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 16 May 84

[Excerpt] Gyorgy Lazar has left for Bulgaria. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has been invited by Grisha Filipov, head of the government.

FINANCE MINISTER VISITS USSR ON WAY TO MONGOLIA

LD152057 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (MTI) -- Hungarian Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi visited the Soviet Union May 14-15 on the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Vasiliy Garbuzov. The two parties exchanged briefs on timely issues in the financial life of the two countries and directions of expanding bilateral relations. International financial issues that affect both countries and the possible ways of streamling the currency and financial system of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance were also discussed.

Istvan Hetenyi left Moscow for Mongolia Tuesday.

PZPR'S BEDNARSKI VISITS BUDAPEST, MEETS ACZEL

LD152116 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, has paid a visit to Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, met the Polish visitor in the presence of Jerzy Zielinski, Budapest ambassador of the Polish People's Republic.

Henryk Bednarski held talks with Pal Tetenyi, member of the CC, Erno Lakatos, department head in the CC, and Jozsef Szabo, member of the HSWP CC and rector of the Political Academy of the HSWP. At the cordial and friendly meeting the parties exchanged views on the the HSWP and the PUWP in the fields of ideology, science and higher education.

Henryk Bednarski left Budapest Tuesday.

HAVASI RECEIVES SLOVENIAN LC CHAIRMAN MARINC

LD111052 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidium of the League of Yugoslav Communists Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the League of Slovenian Communists Central Committee, currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the Vas County party committee.

At the comradely meeting attended by Miklos Horvath, first secretary of the Vas County party committee, and Milovan Zidar, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Hungary, the development of cooperation of the two countries and Hungary and Slovenia was discussed.

LAZAR, GASPAR MEET WITH SWEDISH TRADE UNIONISTS

LD111500 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met the visiting delegation of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO), headed by President Stig Malm, in the parliament building, Budapest, Friday.

The open, cordial meeting was attended by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and Vidar Hellners, Swedish ambassador to Hungary.

ECONOMIC MACROMANAGEMENT WORK PROGRAM ADOPTED

AU151430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 May 84 p 4

[Text] Based on the MSZMP Central Committee decision of 17 April 1984 concerning the tasks of the further development of the economic macromanagement system, the Council of Ministers adopted directives and a work program intended to harmonize the necessary tasks and unified attitutde. For the elaboration of specific tasks according to the directives, the State Planning Commission has drawn up a work program which determines those responsible for implementation and the deadlines.

The adopted directives and work program aim at working out measures which, based on the basic principles of the economic macromanagment system introduced in 1968 -- which is based on an organic interconnection between the plan and the regulated market -- maintain the tested methods and renew those management resources whose operational capacity falls behind requirements.

The Council of Ministers' directives cover all elements of the management system: They determine the tasks for the harmonized, comprehensive and gradual perfection of planning, economic regulations, and the institutional and enterprise organizational system.

The development of the quality factors, the increase of the economy's international competitiveness and income-producing ability continue to be the center of our economic activity. In order to achieve this, there is need for a further development which accelerates the technical development, reduces specific material and energy consumption, and rationalizes the utilization of resources and manpower.

The proposals to be worked out will strengthen the efficiency of central management, and will make the conditions of enterprise and council independence more favorable. They will enable the economical utilization of energy resources, an improvement in domestic supply-demand relations, and an increase in the relations of cooperation between the enterprises.

The work program starts from the fact that the creation of conditions for independent entrepreneurial and active enterprise management does not in itself bring about a faster increase of the economy and an increase in the standard of living. The enterprises must take the opportunity of independent management, the favorable influence of which on profit making and wages depends on the extent of the improvement of efficiency made by existing -- but not yet exploited -- resources and work achievements.

A central task in the economic management continues to be the preparation of the people's economy plan and the state budget, the organization and control of its implementation; making sure that the economic processes are undisturbed; and the development and operation of the economic regulators. Invariably, there continues to be a need for central decisions in the case of major issues of technical development and investment concerning fundamental economic development. In this area, first of all, the planning work of the people's economy, and the scientific and professional foundation of the decisions to be made must be strengthened by taking social correlations more closely into account and ensuring that decisions are more democratically prepared and are clear. There is a need for greater control to curtail unjustified advantages from monopoly positions, as well as for adherence to the legal norms of economic life, and in order to achieve this there is need for a change in legal control and the activity of the economic management organs.

An outstanding role among the changes that influence the interest of the economic organization is played by:

-- the development of a harmonized system of income regulation and the working out of the enterprise methods of taxation, and their standardization;

-- the modernization of the producer and consumer price system and consumer turnover tax;

-- the development of an amortization system that better contributes to enterprise development;

-- the elaboration of the new cross regulation system -- which takes into consideration the experience of experimental regulation -- and modification of the management incentive system connected with this;

-- the modification and increase in flexibility in the regulation of exports and imports;

-- the operation of new enterprise management forms;

-- the modernization of the flow of resources and the banking system.

The development of the specific proposals will last until the third quarter of 1984. The system of measuring the regulation will be determined in accordance with the requirements of the people's economy plan for 1985, since a considerable part of the changes will come into force in 1985. Organizations engaged in economic activity will be acquainted with the detailed legal regulation in November.

the further development of the economic macromanagement system will continue in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan at a pace that will enable the creation of conditions necessary for changing certain elements. Therefore, the further development of economic macromanagement is a continuous task for which the directives adopted by the Council of Ministers create the conditions for the implementation which is in accordance with the sociopolitical requirements and is of unifying spirit.

NEW ECONOMIC COLLECTIVES ASSERT DIFFERENTIATION

LD152042 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 15 May 84

[From the program "That's What They Say About Us"]

[Excerpts] Gyula Bereczky and Jozsef Szabo are at the microphone.

[Szabo] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU carries an article about conditions in Hungary. It is almost natural that its author should have placed the enterprise economic work collectives at the forefront of what he has to say.

[Bereczky] Naturally, the author also notes in his article that differentiation is increasingly being asserted in Hungary. This is, in other words, the principle that he who works better should earn more, that is to say, that good work should be differentiated from poor performance and the diligent man from the lazy one.

[Szabo] The article, which we are now summarizing, is headlined, "Hungary: To Each According to his Private Work."

[Unidentified announcer] How can one get more money and thereby achieve a higher standard of living in a communist society? The range of goods in the shops in Hungary has been becoming more and more attractive and neighbors from the "Golden West" have been coming to this socialist country with its low prices, even though prices have been rising irresistibly due to the inexorable laws of the market economy. For this reason, earning a supplementary income has become a necessity -- whether chosen by or forced on the individual -- for all Hungarians. The slogan, "To each according to his work," which in the past was used, at the most, to oppose the harmful egalitarian principles at plants, has acquired a completely new meaning in today's Hungary. More and more people are coming to realize that they must work harder and better to ensure a better standard of living and a higher income.

Since the launch of the Hungarian economic reform in 1968, newer and newer forms of entrepreneurial initiative, allowed and even supported by the state, have come into being. In this connection, the mistaken assumption can arise in the West that Hungary may lose the socialist nature of its state and society through the diversionary path of reprivatization. There is no question of this, and I would warn everybody against making hasty judgments. The new forms of enterprise are socialist in nature and people are not becoming capitalists.

So far some 7,500 economic work collectives have been established in Hungary since 1 January 1982, when it became possible to set up these units. One third of these function within state industry and the rest within the framework of the cooperatives. Although officials at the relevant ministry in Budapest could not give us the exact figure of those working in the economic work collectives, their estimate is 53,000 people. In other words, 4 percent of those employed in industry.

These are the people who have taken on additional work to supplement their monthly incomes. The production value of their output is 0.5 percent of the country's industrial production.

[Bereczky] I am very pleased that the journalist on FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU has given these figures in his article. These statistics prove that the new economic work collectives are given greater importance, both at home and abroad, than their true value justifies. Let there be no misunderstanding. Far be it from me to underestimate this new and marvelous initiative. However, we are only at the beginning of the beginning. True, enterprise economic work collectives are being established one after another. Yet, they have not become generally widespread. There is much hesitation, and there are a great many local factors working against them.

[Szabo] Quite so and let's talk about what really matters right away. While the political leadership has given firm and clear support to this initiative, in many places, though nothing was actually done against it, the required support was not provided.

If there have been delays, they can be explained by uncertainty. But a good example can really stick and can spread like wildfire. Progress has been speedy since the second half of last year. Economic work collectives are being formed one after another at the large enterprises in Budapest and the provinces, wherever there is an opportunity for them.

[Bereczky] What are these collectives really like in practice and how do they operate? In the legal sense, these working groups are completely independent, working for themselves. They conclude contracts with the enterprise management for the use facilities and for this they agree on the payment of fixed rentals. In other words, they can use the means of production, all the equipment and machinery, of the enterprise or cooperative where they work. After deductions for costs and taxes, the workers divide up the profit among themselves. The members of these enterprise economic work collectives pay separate social insurance contributions which also include provisions for accident insurance.

And how much can be earned in this way? The average supplementary income in 3,000 forints a month. And how much is that? Quite a lot. We comprehend that even better if we realize that the average income in Hungarian industry, earned after much longer hours of work, is 4,600 forints a month.

[Szabo] An enterprise economic work collective may have up to 30 members. It is not easy to join one because only the very best workers are admitted by those workers involved in the organization. By "the very best" I understand the brightest, the most diligent and the most talented. They must do, and they are carrying out, work of high quality. The income is distributed in a differentiated way so that there are cases in which one worker gets 1,000 forints while another one 10,000.

[Bereczky] I must say something about another very interesting phenomenon. If we analyze the successes of enterprise economic work collectives which are working well, we discover that the secret of success is the good organization of labor, the smooth supply of materials, etc. The fact that administrative work has been reduced to a minimum has had a decisive effect on keeping costs low.

According to experience, these methods are also having a favorable effect on the work of the large enterprises. This has contributed, among many other things, to the fact that the output of state industry has increased this year by 5.4 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year. Perhaps we may assess this as one of the first signs of an economic upturn. After all, the engineering industry increased its production by 8.4 percent and the food industry by 10.5 percent in the ifrst 4 months of 1984. It is also by no means insignificant that 4.6 percent more has been paid out in wages than in the same period of last year.

[Szabo] Differentiation has been asserted more than ever before in wages, too. This is how the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU journalist writes in his article: The Slogan is "to each according to his work." I believe that this is more than just a slogan. I believe it is finally becoming the practice of the day.

BRIEFS

SOMOGYI RETURNS FROM ITALY -- Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Sandor Somogyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee, who was representing the HSWP at the 43rd congress of the Italian Socialist Party in Verona, returned to Budapest Monday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

USSR, OTHER BLOC STATES CANNOT ATTEND OLYMPICS

AU150954 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12/13 May 84 p 10

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "Who Has Disturbed the 'Olympic Peace'?"]

[Text] As expected, the French bourgeois daily LE FIGARO criticizes the Soviet decision not to take part in this year's Olympics. Even so, the paper admits that the Americans have been wanting to use the games as a political action against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Writing about the activity of anticommunist groups, the daily says: "Such (anticommunist) displays had already been prepared. They were meant to take place before ever-present television cameras and be broadcast all over the world."

This is only one of the many confirmations of the real situation that has arisen in Los Angeles. It has been obvious from reports from this city for a long time that a climate has been created there that is not only unbridled in any way, but is an officially approved anticommunist action meant to reach its zenith during the Olympics themselves. California is known for the rich number of reactionary organizations there, often possessing a religious-fanatical basis, which, in accordance by the way with President Reagan's terminology, regard the USSR as an "empire of evil."

We are concerned not only with what can be described as anticommunist views. Something else is involved here, activities of a physical nature that have been prepared in the full spirit of American "freedom" against athletes from the USSR and from the other socialist countries. Robert Byrd, deputy secretary of state, has said that "in a free society, the U.S. Administration cannot forbid anyone to express views that are unfavorable toward any state participating in the games."

If the matter were only restricted to freedom of expression, the present situation would not have arisen, although tradition requires that the host country guarantee a suitable climate for the games in all spheres. But this "freedom of expression" has actually been transformed into something quite different: the freedom to organize a hysterical anticommunist campaign. This has reached dangerous dimensions, especially because, as the GDR National Olympic Committee has said, the games' organizers have still not undertaken such basic duties as accommodating that country's athletes. And so, on the one hand there is a lack of suitable conditions for the athletes of the socialist countries, and on the other hand there are magnificent conditions for an anticommunist crusade.

Speaking about the Soviet decision, President Reagan said: "One has to remember that if the Greek states were at war during the Olympics, which started over 2,000 years ago, peace would settle in. This peace would last only during the time of the Olympics. I would like to go back to this tradition." One could applaud these words were it not for the fact that President Reagan's administration has permitted a war to break out in Los Angeles and California against athletes from the socialist countries before the actual Olympics. This war was meant to be stepped up during the Olympics. It is pure hypocrisy for the landlord of the White House to refer to a cessation of hostilities 2,000 years ago when today his government is making it impossible for athletes from the socialist countries to take part in the games.

Reagan's statement shows that the argumentation used to justify the policy that led to the Soviet Olympic Committee's decision is becoming more and more crumbly. Another sign of this argumentation is U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement that "the Russians would never have made that decision if they were certain of good results." The experience of previous Olympic games in which the USSR took part completely nullifies this statement, and even places the soberness of Secretary Weinberger's statements, and not only those on the subject of sports, under a question mark.

There are also views suggesting that the Soviet decision is an expression of the old saying "an eye for an eye"; Soviet athletes will not go to the Los Angeles Olympics because the Carter administration tried to boycott the 1980 Olympcis in Moscow.

This is dangerous mental acrobatics which may easily go against those who are performing it. The Soviet Olympic Committee and the Olympic committees from the other socialist countries have stressed many times that they want to take part in the Olympics and are preparing themselves hard, demanding at the same time confidentially and publicly that the United States perform the commitments laid down in the Olympic Charter. Why have the American organizers not listened to these remarks? Because they have a guilty conscience and are resorting to any mental trick in order to divert attention away from the real reasons behind the Soviet decision.

Polish public opinion has been following the latest pre-Olympic events with the utmost attention. The anticommunist campaign in and beyond Los Angeles is nothing new to it. After all, from 13 December 1981 onwards, our country has been subjected to the heaviest blows from the present U.S. Administration, of which the blows attempted against us as part of the propaganda campaign are surely not the weakest. This is combined with all the other anti-Polish moves, including the economic restrictions.

The policy toward Poland is a part of the general American policy whose nature is well known to us. It is a policy whose effects also include the impossibility for athletes from the Soviet Union and other socialist states to take part in the Olympics.

U.S. SANCTIONS, 'HOSTILITY' TO POLISH ATHLETES

AU150840 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 May 84 p 2

[Commentary by PAP Correspondent Jan Cipiur: "U.S. Policy of Restrictions -- Our People Have to Pay"]

[Text] The U.S. restrictions against Poland continue to be the order of the day. It is true that the economic weapon wielded by President Reagan's administration has proved to be disappointing insofar as Washington's goal to break up the foundations of our economy is concerned, but it has brought much damage on us.

Research and calculations have been used for a long time to asses that damage. Last Monday's [7 May] scientific session in the Warsaw Institute of National Economy again discussed that issue and recalled that the damage in question has cost us $12.5 billion. However, we must bear in mind that we have suffered indirect losses as well -- losses in such areas, for example, as sociocultural and other aspects of our people's daily life. It is true that those areas have not been directly attacked by the economic weapons, but it is obvious that every weakening of the production potential of our economy has a direct bearing on the development of our living standards.

Although the U.S. sponsors of the restrictions are claiming that they are not directed against the Polish people -- they are making such claims to assuage world and Polish public opinion -- these restrictions have primarily affected our living standards. For example, restricted opportunities to import food and other consumer goods have been responsible for the worsening flow of goods to the marketplace.

The continued policy of restrictions is also affecting the speed with which we are able to solve our economic problems and is slowing down the rate of our development. Almost every production plant in Poland, including the work forces and their dependents, is feeling the results of various restrictions.

External factors are also involved in that issue. Economic restrictions are being reinforced by a propaganda campaign against Poland. That campaign is being waged by the official institutions and organizations in the United States and in some countries allied with it and by the institutions that are sponsored, supervised, or controlled by Washington. The purpose of all that is to create an unfriendly or even outright hostile climate toward Poland, our people, and our affairs. Many examples show that those intentions are being fulfilled and most of these examples are coming from the United States.

Even the idea of the Olympics, the purpose of which is at least a rapprochement among nations if not friendship in the arena of sports, is being exploited. In an anti-Polish atmosphere recently our athletes in the United States have been confronted frequently with acts of hostility or, at best, with unfriendly attitudes. Such conditioning of the U.S. public to the issues that are so remote from worldwide politics is one more proof of Washington's true intentions.

Restrictions are supposed to hit at the Polish Government, but in fact they are hitting at our economy, our people and their living conditions, and even at our sports.

PRIMATE GLEMP BEGINS VISIT TO FRANCE 14 MAY

For Paris International and other reportage on the visit to France by Cardinal Josef Glemp, primate of Poland, which began 14 May, see the France section of the 16 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON TALKS IN JAPAN

LD151957 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 15 May -- "In the past decade, our purchases on the Japanese market reached the value of even 200-300 million dollars annually. Most of the transactions concerned capital goods. On a smaller scale we also systematically developed our exports to Japan, but all this collapsed during the years 1981-82. Currently, we are trying to work out appropriate groundwork to boost trade contacts with Japan on a scale matching the present needs and possibilities," stated Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Antoni Karas, interviewed by the Polish INTERPRESS News Agency on his return from Japan.

The minister said that after his stay in Japan, he was strengthened in his conviction that Japan could become a considerably bigger buyer of Polish goods than it was at present and had been in the past. "Japan can also be a partner in exports to third countries, especially to the developing ones, we had some good experience in this field, just to name the Polish-Japanese construction project of a cement plant in Derna in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah or the gas works and a network of pipelines in Iraq."

"Besides glassware, porcelain, furniture, pharmaceuticals, some textiles and food articles we can also export to Japan even some capital goods. We made such transactions on small scale in the past. In 1979, for example, we sold seven heavy-duty presses for metalworking and also other types of machine tools and tools. In 1983, we exported to the Japanese market a certain amount of products of the electro-engineering industry, such as spare parts for machine tools, steam hammers and medical equipment. We also should come back with our export of coal," stated Minister Karas.

"The Japanese side -- and I talked to people from various circles: industrial, trading, banking, and governmental -- intends to undertake appropriate steps to enliven trade and economic cooperation with Poland. A wide participation is envisaged by Japanese business circles in the session of the Polish-Japanese Economic Committee to be held this fall. During the session, the sides are to discuss concrete proposals of mutual trade and cooperation."

In conclusion Deputy Minister Karas stated that "the value of our turnover with Japan amounted to about 175 million dollars in both directions last year, with the domination of Polish imports from Japan. Compared to 1982, last year's turnover went up by two-thirds. It is planned that the turnover will further develop also during this year. We hope that in the long-term, we will make a further step forward in bilateral trade as well as in the economic forms of cooperation."

KOMENDER PAYS 2-DAY WORKING VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD151922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1430 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Zenon Komender paid a working visit to Budapest 14 and 15 May. He discussed certain issues connected with the implementation of the economic co-operation program between the two states with Hungarian Deputy Premiers Istvan Sarlos and Jozsef Marjai.

POLITBURO SETS 16TH PLENUM FOR 1-10 JUNE IN LODZ

LD151816 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Good evening. The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee has examined the state of preparations for the next -- the 16th -- plenum of the Central Committee, devoted to strengthening the role of the working class in the party and state. It has been decided to convene the 16th plenary session of the Central Committee in Lodz, in the first 10 days of June. A large group of workers, some of whom are members of the party, as well as some who do not belong to any party, representatives of work forces, trade unionists, and activists of workers' self-management bodies and of youth organizations will be invited to take part in the plenum proceedings.

In accordance with a decision of the PZPR National Conference of Delegates, motions and postulates put forward during last year's national conference of workers aktivs and the course of their implementation will be assessed, among other things, during this open session of the Central Committee.

The Politburo has assessed the state's sociopolitical situation. It has been stated that public interest in the elections to people's councils is growing steadily. Preparations for this important civil act are entering the decisive stage. Electoral programs are being discussed during meetings. Frequently, they are corrected and augmented. Numerous motions and postulates being put forward during meetings with candidate councillors revolve, above all, around the local problems of towns, districts, parishes, villages, and regions, but they also touch upon matters of general state importance.

Party members have been instructed to participate actively in the preelection meetings held in various communities and work places.

URBAN ON INTERNEE TALKS, PENDING NOC DECISION

LD151534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Representatives of the Church and the state authorities are holding talks concerning a solution to the problem of the interned members of the former Social Self-Defense Committee and seven members of the former leadership of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and also persons interned for actions committed for political motives. This was reported to foreign journalists by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who said that it had been agreed by the sides to surround the course and content of the talks with complete discretion. He also reported that the envoy of the UN secretary general, Emilio de Olivares, had had a meeting with the arrested persons. The results of the meeting will be made public.

Jerzy Urban also spoke about the planned visit by Henryk Jablonski to Italy in connection with the celebrations of the anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino and did not rule out a meeting between him and Pope John Paul II.

Jerzy Urban informed that the Polish National Olympic Committee [NOC] would soon be making a decision regarding the participation of Polish sportsmen in the coming Olympics and stressed that the Polish Government shared the political assessment of the events preceding the Olympics contained in the statement by the Soviet National Olympic Committee.

CHURCH-GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON INTERNEES

LD151504 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Warsaw -- The Press Bureau of the Episcopate of Poland and the Government Press Bureau published the following communique today:

In connection with the questions concerning the talks between Church representatives and the state authorities on the subject of solving the problem of the interned members of the former Social Self-Defense Committee and the seven members of the leadership of the former Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, and also other persons who are interned for actions committed for political motives, the Government Press Bureau and the Press Bureau of the Episcopate have been authorized to report that such talks are being held. From the beginning both sides agreed that the course and content of the talks should be the subject of complete discretion. In view of this, neither side will give information on the subject to the mass media.

BEDNARZ REPORTEDLY ATTEMPTS PRISON SUICIDE

OW160020 Hong Kong AFP in English 2350 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 15 (AFP) -- A former underground leader of the banned trade union Solidarity has tried to commit suicide in Barczewo prison where he is serving a 4-year sentence, his lawyer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today by telephone from Wroclaw, southwest Poland. Piotr Bednarz, 34, was in a critical state in the prison hospital after stabbing himself in the stomach, but his life was not in danger, Henryk Rossa said.

SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION IN WROCLAW DISPERSED

NC152000 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 15 (AFP) -- Security forces today broke up a demonstration by a thousand supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union outside a court in Wroclaw, southwestern Poland, where a member of Solidarity's TKK underground leadership is on trial. Jozef Pinior, whose trial opened on Friday, is accused of withdrawing 80 million zlotys (then worth 2.29 million dollars) from the Solidarity account in Wroclaw, 10 days before the declaration of martial law, to finance underground action if the union was banned. Two other former Solidarity underground leaders, Piotr Oednorz and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, both currently serving prison terms, are being called as witnesses, reliable sources said.

SPEECHES DELIVERED BY CEAUSESCU IN PAKISTAN

Dinner Toast 7 May

AU101035 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given in his honor by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Islamabad 7 May]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, esteemed Mme Ziaul Haq, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of myself, my wife, and the aides accompanying me, I take great pleasure in expressing thanks for your welcome and for the cordial reception extended to us. I want to express cordial thanks to the people of Islamabad for their warm welcome. I am happy to take this opportunity to convey to you, Mr President, to Mme Ziaul Haq, to our other Pakistani friends, and to all the friendly Pakistani people warm greetings and best wishes. (applause)

Our new visit to Pakistan is an expression of the positive course of the relations between our countries and peoples and of our joint wish to further develop the Romanian-Pakistani friendship and collaboration.

We are pleased with the fact that this visit will permit us to become acquainted with further aspects of your country's work and achievements along the path of independent socioeconomic development, and to continue our dialogue and exchanges of views -- which we began several years ago at meetings in Bucharest and Karachi -- on the current stage of bilateral relations and on prospects to further strengthen the Romanian-Pakistani cooperation and collaboration at both a bilateral level and in the international arena. (applause)

It is a reason for joy to note that over the last few years the Romanian-Pakistani relations have made new progress, more particularly in point of economic exchanges, of collaboration and cooperation in the building of new important industrial units. Nevertheless, we consider that the continuously growing economic, technical, and scientific potential of both Romania and Pakistan offers further broad possibilities for the expansion of the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation between our countries, more particularly in petrochemistry, electronics, the light industry, rail and sea transport, agriculture, as well as in other fields of mutual interest.

I am convinced that at our talks we will identify new ways and means of further expanding the Romanian-Pakistani relations at both a bilateral level and in the international arena, in the interests of our peoples and countries, and of the cause of international peace and understanding. (applause)

The international situation continues to be extremely serious. The arms race has assumed alarming proportions and the nuclear arms race, in particular, has intensified. The policy of force and diktat, of consolidating and redividing the zones of influence, of interfering in the domestic affairs of other states is manifest in various parts of the world. The old interstate conflicts are being maintained and even deepened and new ones emerge; the general phenomena of world economic crisis are growing sharper. That is why we can say, with good reason, that under the current international circumstances it is more necessary than ever before that the peoples and the advanced forces throughout the world strengthen their collaboration and work in the closest unity to halt the dangerous course of events toward mounting tension and war, to solve the major problems confronting mankind through negotiations, to ensure collaboration and peace.

We consider that disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, the prevention of war and the ensurance of peace are the fundamental problems of our epoch.

As we all know, as distinguished from all other conventional weapons, nuclear arms have a special property: They can destroy the very prerequisites of life on earth. In our times a world war would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy our entire civilization and life itself on our planet. In such a war there would be no winners and no losers, because practically all of mankind would perish. In point of fact, scientists warn that the use of only a fraction of the current nuclear arsenals can bring on a nuclear winter and life destruction. That is why everything possible should be done for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament, for peace.

We are concerned over the particularly serious situation created on the European Continent as an outcome of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West European countries and the subsequent announcement of nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union. Romania is most firmly for a halt in the application of these measures -- on both sides -- for the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks so that an accord should be reached conducive to the complete elimination of medium-range missiles, and, eventually, of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

We work in all firmness for the development of collaboration in the Balkans, for the transformation of this region into a zone of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. We also support the creation of similar nuclear-free zones in other regions of Europe and of the world.

We consider that most resolute action should be taken to eliminate the use and threat of force from international life. Everything possible should be done to end all interstate conflicts and settle all interstate litigious issues by way of peaceful negotiations alone. In this spirit, we consider that everything possible should be done to achieve -- through negotiations -- a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East conducive to Israeli's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian question -- including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state -- to the ensurance of the existence, integrity and independence of all the states in the area.

We also consider that everything possible must be done to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq, for the withdrawal of both countries' troops to within national borders and for the achievement of a passage to a negotiated settlement of their differences starting from the interests of those two countries and of all the states in the region in an end to tension and war, in development of good-neighborliness, security, and peace.

One of the most troublesome realities of our epoch is the deterioration of the developing countries' situation as a result of the inequitable relations between them and the rich countries, of the financial and credit policies, of the extremely high interest charged by the United States in particular. The developing countries' situation must also be said to be a bomb whose social effects are quite substantial. Naturally, its explosion will not destroy life on earth, but it can result in the liquidation of the relations based on inequality, oppression, and exploitation, and can pave the road to the building of a world grounded on democratic relations of equality, a better and more just world on our planet. As a developing socialist country, Romania cooperates closely with all developing countries and militates actively for the strengthening of their solidarity and collaboration with a view to agreeing on a common strategy and on common lines in their negotiations with the developed countries.

Everything possible should be done for the building of a new world economic order based on full equality, on equitable exchanges providing for the faster progress of backward countries and facilitating their unhampered access to the gains of modern science and technology.

Taking into account the complex and serious character of the problems facing our epoch, Romania considers that all the states and peoples of the world, irrespective of social system or size, should take active, equal part in the resolution of those problems. A special role in this respect falls on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing countries and nonaligned states which make up the majority of the countries of the world and are directly interested in a policy of equality, of respect for national independence, of collaboration and peace.

Furthermore, it is necessary that the United Nations Organization and other international bodies play a more active role in the resolution of those problems, in the ensurance of peace and understanding among nations.

Mr President, I am convinced that our visit to your country, our talks, and the agreements we will reach will mark an important new point in strengthening and developing the relations between our countries and peoples.

With this conviction, I want to wish the friendly Pakistani people ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development and in consolidating their independence, well-being, and happiness.

I hope our countries and peoples, Romania and Pakistan, will develop and enjoy increasingly fruitful cooperation.

I wish you, Mr President and Mme Ziaul Haq, good health and success in all your activities.

I wish you, our esteemed Pakistani friends, good health.

I hope that peace and cooperation among all the nations of the world will continuously strengthen! (lively applause)

At Karachi Refinery

AU141325 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 84 p 2

[Speech given by President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, during 9 May visit to refinery in Karachi, Pakistan]

[Text] I want to address friendly greetings to the builders and workers of the refinery. I am glad that we had an opportunity to visit this refinery and the oil block that will soon be commissioned.

Indeed, this project was built by Romanian and Pakistani workers and experts together, and thus constitutes a symbol of Romanian-Pakistani friendship and cooperation. As you have heard and as you here know, the refinery has already exceeded its initially planned capacity, which means that Romanian-Pakistani cooperation in this area is very advantageous and fruitful.

During my talks with the president and with Pakistani ministers we agreed to develop our cooperation in other areas, too. In view of the good results obtained at this refinery, we discussed the possibility of building another refinery and a petrochemical complex, which will constitute an additional mark of the development of the Romanian-Pakistani cooperation.

The cooperation between Romania and Pakistan and the building of new economic facilities are important for ensuring the socioeconomic progress of our countries, increasing the well-being of our peoples, and strengthening our national independence.

I want to wish you, the Romanian and Pakistani workers, experts, and engineers employed at the refinery, and the builders of this important economic objective, fruitful cooperation and success in commissioning the new production capacity as soon as possible. I hope that the Romanian and Pakistani workers, engineers, and specialists, and our peoples and countries will further closely cooperate.

During my talks with the Pakistani president, we also agreed to intensify our international coopertion in the struggle for a policy of peace and national independence. In order to build and to ensure their socioeconomic development, peoples need peace. Hence, the builders of this refinery, all the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia must do everything possible for peace, and must ensure that what they are building and achieving serves people, their well-being, happiness, and independence.

Long live Romanian-Pakistani friendship and cooperation!

I wish the friendly Pakistani people great successes in their development, in increasing their well-being, and in consolidating their independence!

Long live international peace and cooperation!

Once again, I wish you success and good health! (lively applause)

To Pakistani Businessmen

AU141215 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 84 p 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 9 May meeting with Pakistani businessmen in Karachi]

[Text] Mr President of Pakistan, Mr Governor of the Sind Province, Mr President of the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: I want to express my satisfaction with and my thanks to the president of Pakistan for giving me this opportunity to meet with prominent Pakistani businessmen.

Indeed, the relations between Romania and Pakistan have developed considerably. We have built together a number of important objectives. Nevertheless, as the president of Pakistan and I agreed, the level of our economic relations is not on a par with our political relations and with the Romanian-Pakistani friendship. (applause) Together we agreed to raise the Romanian-Pakistani economic relations and production sharing in the coming years, beginning with 1984. This meeting with prominent representatives of Pakistani commerce and industry can mark a good beginning for our objectives.

Present here are many businessmen, active in various areas, who are actively cooperating with Romanian firms. They are thus acquainted with the possibilities existing for developing Romanian-Pakistani cooperation at both a bilateral level and in third markets.

However, I would like to speak about a few of Romania's current concerns concerning its socioeconomic development. In August of this year we will mark 40 years since Romania embarked upon the path of independent socioeconomic development. (applause) Actually, our countries began their independent development about the same time -- Pakistan only a few years later.

Forty years ago Romania was an agrarian country with a poorly developed industry. During this short historical period it became an industrial-agrarian country with a modern and developed industry and with a rapidly developing modern agriculture.

As for industry, we can claim to have developed almost all modern industrial branches. (applause) We have developed a powerful machine-building industry that manufactures almost everything that is required in a rapidly developing and modern economy. Formerly we used to have 2,000-3,000 imported tractors altogether; now we produce almost 100,000 tractors of various types. We manufacture trucks, cars, and other means of transportation: railroad cars and electric and diesel locomotives of various types and sizes. We manufacture various machine tools, from the smallest up to the largest. We manufacture equipment of practically every type: metallurgical, chemical, and construction -- including cement equipment -- for the food industry, and so forth.

In Pakistan we have so far only built one refinery with a capacity of 1.5 million metric tons; however, when I visited it today I was told that it works very well and that it has even exceeded the planned capacity by 7 percent. (applause) This proves that the design and the equipment are good and suitable for high-quality oil processing. I said only 1.5 million metric tons because at my talks with the president of Pakistan we considered building a 3-3.5 million metric ton refinery, as well as a petrochemical complex for further oil processing. (applause)

We have a developed and modern chemical and petrochemical industry. I will not cite figures now, but I would have to say that Romania's present chemical industry is 250 times larger than it was 40 years ago.

We have invested considerable effort in this industry. The value of fixed assets in this industry is now almost $120-130 billion, and over 80 percent of these fixed assets were achieved in the past 20 years. Of course, I will not deny that we allocated 33 percent, and in some years even 35 percent, of the national income to development. However, we did so because we knew that in order to eliminate our backwardness and to become a progressive and modern socialist country we had to markedly develop our economy, and one of the most important factors for that is industry. This is valid for any country, whatever its social system. Countries that want to develop independently and to have an independent general and economic policy must develop their own economy.

We also developed the agricultural sector. Agricultural production is now almost four times larger than in the past. We can fully meet our requirements and even export certain agricultural products. On that basis we increased our national income and raised the people's living standard. Currently, industry provides 60 percent of the national income.

However, aside from material efforts, these achievements also required efforts to raise the general cultural, professional, scientific, and technical level of the people. Forty years ago about 36-37 percent of our people were illiterate. As you very well know, a country cannot develop without people with an advanced level of knowledge and culture. In the first 10 years [after the liberation] we completely eradicated this backwardness and developed a good educational system. Currently we have a compulsory 10-year educational system, and 50 percent of our young people are in high schools, while our universities train cadres for all areas of activity.

We have markedly developed science. We believe that science and education are decisive factors for the progress of any nation. I do not need to tell you what problems the developing countries face as a result of their economic and technological dependence on the developed countries. We now have considerable research institutes in all areas comprising over 200,000 people. There is practically no sector in which Romanian research cannot deal with any problem.

We have begun building nuclear power stations as we wish to use nuclear energy extensively for peaceful purposes. (applause) However, while acting along this line we resolutely oppose nuclear arms and are in favor of destroying them and of peace, because nuclear arms pose a mortal danger for the entire world. (applause) The nuclear powers must understand that if they do not stop manufacturing nuclear arms, and if they do not begin to reduce nuclear arms levels and destroy them, other nations will also begin producing such weapons and thus no one will be able to prevent their proliferation on a large scale. We believe that everything possible must be done to preclude such a proliferation. The nuclear powers must understand that they must stop the current nuclear arms policy. (applause)

But to come back to Romania. Our achievements permitted us to extensively develop housing and to build social, educational, and medical facilities.

Our achievements required great efforts; at the same time, however, I must stress that we are intensively developing our economic relations with all states, regardless of social system. No country can develop without a broad international cooperation. Even the developed countries cannot deal with the grave problems caused by the economic crisis without broadly promoting international cooperation and without renouncing restrictions and artificial barriers, their current financial policy, and excessively high rates of interest.

We, the developing countries -- including Romania and Pakistan -- must actively cooperate with the other developing countries in order to change the current world economic policy and to establish a new world economic order.

As for international economic bodies -- including international financial institutions of which we are members -- they must also modify their policies, in the sense that they must take into consideration the interests of the member-countries and not impose conditions that can even further worsen the situation of the developing countries and make their development even more difficult.

While developing broad international cooperation, Romania always ensured that its relations are based on equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. (applause)

It is in this spirit that we developed and wish to continue our cooperation with you and your country. (applause) The president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry presented here a number of areas in which we can develop cooperation and collaboration between our countries, between Romanian and Pakistani enterprises, private Pakistani enterprises, too.

We are engaged in extensive production-sharing with various countries: socialist, developing, as well as developed capitalist countries. We even have joint enterprises in Romania. We are partners in many enterprises abroad. As for Romanian enterprises, we have a law that stipulates that 51 percent of the capital must belong to the Romanian enterprise. All other conditions are negotiated with each partner, according to case and according to international practices. That is the basis for our own participation in various joint enterprises in various countries, including developing countries.

In this spirit we are ready to enter into any cooperation venture and any association with Pakistani enterprises or concerns. We have the competence for any of the areas mentioned here by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as others, such as mining, industry, oil, and agriculture. I welcome the proposals made by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and we agree that we should cooperate within the framework of joint enterprises or in other forms in third countries. We are familiar with and we appreciate the capabilities of Pakistani businessmen, experts, and workers, and I think that we can indeed implement important objectives and a good deal of cooperation in third countries, too.

I would like to mention another point. Large projects require large investments, some of them hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars. For example, the petrochemical complex we have in mind would require very large investments. Naturally, Romania and the Romanian enterprises are prepared, as I told Mr President, to embark on this venture. We are prepared to work together with any private enterprise in Pakistan. However, the Pakistani state and its president must commit themselves to these projects. (applause) This is in keeping with Pakistan's development interests and with the establishment of a sound and independent economy, and hence, this is a line that must be pursued! (applause)

It is in this spirit that we want to commit ourselves and to develop a long-term and extensive cooperation in any area of interest for both Pakistan and Romania. (applause) Needless to say, all such projects must be carried out at a high level of modern technology and ensure maximum efficiency and profitability. There is no point in economic activities that do not yield profits. And while you, as private enterprises, place great stress on this, I must tell you that our state enterprises are obligated to show a profit. (applause)

Hence, from this viewpoint, too, we hope that our cooperation will be advantageous and profitable for both sides, and will contribute to the development of our countries. I welcome the existence of a Romanian-Pakistani committee at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; we will also consider such a body, with a view to achieving a good cooperation between our chambers of commerce. (applause)

I hope Mr President Ziaul Haq will not mind if I bring up another point. Since we intend to achieve such an extensive and long-term cooperation, I think that our states, too -- both Romania and Pakistan -- must assume a certain responsibility and encourage and support this cooperation. There are problems that require legal regulations that our states can enact; that is the case because whatever the social system states cannot remove themselves from, but must on the contrary, become actively involved in developing advantageous cooperation for both sides. I have, of course, discussed these matters with the president, and we have come to joint agreements. Hence, sound premises exist for our states and governments to support and ensure the development of manysided cooperation in all areas.

In view of Romania's and Pakistan's development programs, I am convinced that favorable conditions exist for extensive cooperation in the coming years. I want to invite the management of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of various companies or concerns of Pakistan to visit Romania, with a view to implementing extensive cooperation. (applause)

This cooperation must serve the development of our countries and peoples without regard to social system. Considering the current international situation, we must keep in mind the fact that our cooperation will also contribute to the policy of international cooperation and to the policy of peace, since peace is the basic, essential prerequisite for the development of any country. (applause)

I wish you success in your work!

I hope Romania and Pakistan and Romanian and Pakistani enterprises will have fruitful cooperation! (applause)

Let us do everything possible to strengthen Romanian-Pakistani friendship! (applause)

I wish you good health and success in all your activities! (prolonged applause)

CEAUSESCU PROPOSES TOAST AT DINNER IN DAMASCUS

AU141234 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the dinner given in his honor by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 10 May]

[Text] Esteemed and dear President Hafiz al-Asad,

Esteemed Mrs Anisse al-Asad,

Dear Syrian friends,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I have the great pleasure of greeting you on my own behalf and on behalf of my wife; I am happy to be once more in friendly Syria and I extend to you, dear friend President al-Asad, Mrs Al-Asad, and all the friendly Syrian people, our warm greetings and best wishes. I cordially thank you for the warm and friendly reception extended to us as well as for your welcome.

Our visit to your country is an expression of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and of the joint desire to further expand them.

We have met several times in recent years, both in Damascus and Bucharest, and each of these meetings marked a very important point in strengthening Romanian-Syrian friendship and cooperation. The understandings and agreements reached together and the documents jointly signed have created a broad framework both for deepening production-sharing and developing economic, scientific-technical exchanges as well as for strengthening cooperation at the international level. One can state that the projects completed through cooperation in recent years are a symbol of the friendship between our parties and peoples.

I express the conviction that this visit, although very short, will conclude with best results and that during our talks we will identify new opportunities to further develop the comprehensive Romanian-Syrian relations. We would like to increasingly utilize these opportunities, through joint efforts, to the full benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of cooperation, understanding, and peace in the world.

We particularly appreciate the friendly Syrian people's efforts to promote their socio-economic development and we wish them ever greater successes along this road, which ensure their well-being and happiness and the further strengthening of their national independence.

The international life has been characterized lately by great tension. The arms race has acquired alarming scope. The nuclear arms race has increased, something which also increases the danger of the destruction of the very conditions of existence and life on our planet. As a matter of fact, the scientists have warned the entire mankind that the use of just a small part of the current nuclear arsenal can lead to a "nuclear winter" and the disappearance of life from Earth. Therefore, one can assert that the basic problem of our days is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear. There will be no victors or defeated in possible war. Nuclear weapons will not select in accordance with differences in social system; all peoples alike will be destroyed and life will vanish from our planet. The attempts being made to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons only aim at deceiving and influencing the peoples and at halting the struggle of the broad masses for peace and for an end to such policies that may lead to the destruction of all mankind.

We are particularly worried about the situation in Europe, following the deployment of U.S.' intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West-European countries and the consequent adoption of the announced Soviet nuclear countermeasures.

The interests of all peoples require that everything be done to halt the implementation of these measures, by both sides, and to bring about a resumption of the USSR-U.S. negotiations in order to attain an agreement leading to the complete elimination of intermediate-range missiles and later of all other nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world.

We work to turn the region in which we live, the Balkans, into a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We support the establishment of such nuclear-free zones in other parts of Europe and the world as well.

Romania considers that, in the current serious international circumstances, everything should be done to eliminate force and the threat of force from relations between states. We firmly speak out for basing relations between states upon the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states. Life increasingly demonstrates that everything should be done to resolve all contentious issues between states, regardless of how complex and difficult they may be, through peaceful negotiations alone.

In this respect, we believe it necessary to do everything to proceed to negotiations for attaining an overall, lasting, and just peace in the Middle East, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and to the resolution of the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It is high time for the Palestinian people to have a homeland of their own and to be able to organize their life in full freedom and independence, in accordance with their wishes!

Romania firmly speaks out for organizing an international conference, under UN aegis, with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the USSR and the United States, and other countries which can contribute to resolving the Middle East problems.

At the same time, we believe that everything should be done to overcome the current differences within the PLO, to strengthen its unity, and to also overcome certain differences between the Arab countries, proceeding from the Fes resolution, which, as I have already said, can play a very important part in the Middle East peace process.

We also advocate the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the attainment of an understanding between the political and social forces in that country, in order to ensure the national independence, sovereignty, unity, and integrity of Lebanon.

Romania also advocates an end to the Iran-Iraq war, the withdrawal of both countries' troops within the internationally recognized borders, and a negotiated settlement of all problems between them, to the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of peace and stability in that region and throughout the world.

In view of the fact that the current world economic crisis seriously affects the developing countries, everything should be done to attain a new international economic order, based on equality and equitable trade exchanges, something that can ensure the faster progress of lagging countries and ensure their free and unhampered access to the achievements of modern science and technology.

We believe that the resolution of these most serious and complex problems necessarily requires the fully equal participation of all states, regardless of size and social system. In this respect, a particular role devolves upon small and medium-sized countries, developing, and nonaligned countries, which constitute the great majority of states in the world and are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

It is also necessary for the United Nations and other international bodies to play a more important part in solving all these problems in the interest of all nations and of peace.

Indeed, during our many meetings, or during meetings of various representatives of our countries, we have continued to exchange detailed views on the complex problems of the contemporary world. This has contributed to the fact that our positions on these complex problems are identical or very close.

Dear friend President al-Asad,

In conclusion, I would like to again express the conviction that our visit to Syria, the talks, and agreements to be reached will contribute to further strengthening cooperation between our parties and peoples in all fields, both at the bilateral and international level, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of detente, understanding, and peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

With this conviction, I wish the friendly Syrian people new successes along the road of socioeconomic development, independence, well-being, happiness, and peace!

I express the wish for a lasting cooperation between our countries and peoples!

I wish you, dear friend President al-Asad and Mrs Anisse al-Asad much health and happiness and many successes in your activity!

May the Romanian-Syrian friendship and cooperation strengthen continuously!

To the health of you all!

May peace and cooperation triumph throughout the world! (lively applause)

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 14 MAY

AU141519 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the USSR to our country, at the latter's request. The talk that ensured on the occasion proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

RCP'S STOIAN VISITS GREECE, SEES PARTY LEADERS

Meets EDA Leader

AU111742 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 11/5/1984 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, was received in Athens by Ilias Iloiu, leader of the United Democratic Left [EDA] of Greece. They exchanged information on the two parties' activity and preoccupations.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the EDA leader.

Ilias Iloiu assessed highly President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity for peace, for a passage to practical measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, his initiatives for the establishment of relations of broad collaboration among states, relying on mutual trust, esteem and regard for national independence and sovereignty.

Greets PASOK Congress

AU151240 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 84 p 5

[Text] The congress proceedings of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] continued in Athens.

On behalf of the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a message of greetings was extended by Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The speaker expressed satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship between the RCP and PASOK, based on complete equality, esteem, trust, and mutual respect and expressed the conviction that those relations will continue to expand in the spirit of what has been agreed upon during the meetings and fruitful talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Andreas Papandreou, PASOK chairman.

We are assured, he continued, that the constant development of relations between our parties -- both ruling parties -- constitutes an important factor in expanding and diversifying relations of friendship and cooperation -- which date back to distant centuries -- between Romania and Greece at political, economic, cultural, and other levels, and an important factor in an increasingly active cooperation between the two countries at an international level. This is fully in keeping with the basic interests of our two peoples, with the cause of peace and independence, and with security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Expressing the feelings of the Communists and of the Romanian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has gladly greeted your option of developing along the road of socialism, the speaker said. We fully understand that this proceeds from the nature of problems in Greece and that one country or another is able to proceed along the road of socialism -- in one or another form -- only by taking into consideration the conditions and realities in each country, the aspirations, and desires of each people.

After stressing that the Romanian people, under RCP leadership and headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are carrying out an extensive activity to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and are awaiting the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liveration, and the 13th party congress with new successes in their work, the speaker said:

Our party is determined to do all it can to contribute, together with the other countries, with peoples, and progressive forces everywhere, to halting the dangerous trend in the international arena, to the resumption of the policy of detente, and to the cessation of the arms race, primarily of the nuclear arms race. In the current situation, one can state that the basic problem of our time is halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensuring a lasting peace throughout the world.

We take pleasures in stressing, within this context, that the joint delaration of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, of December 1983 expresses the decision of our countries to jointly act to halt the trend toward the aggravation of the situation in Europe, to eliminate nuclear danger, and to ensure international security.

We also act, together with Greece and with the other countries in the Balkans, to continue to develop cooperation among those countries, and to turn the Balkans into an area of good-neighborliness, without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. Having actively participated in the Athens conference at expert level, Romania believes that new such meeting should be held by the representatives of the Balkan countries and that a summit meeting should be prepared.

Attaching great significance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, Romania believes that no effort should be spared to achieve an appropriate agreement in the following stages.

Our party, the RCP representative stressed, is struggling for resolution of the Cypriot problem by negotiations between the two communities and without any outside interference in order to ensure a peaceful coexistence between the Greek and Turkish population in the island, the independence, sovereignty, unity, and integrity of Cyprus, and respect for its status as a nonaligned country.

Consistent with its traditional line, the RCP is paying great attentnion to and acts constantly to further strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with democratic forces and parties, with all progressive forces, with the anti-imperialist and national liberation movements, and with all peoples favoring a policy of peace and international cooperation. As we have done thus far, we base these relations on the principles of equality, respect for each party's independence, and its right to independently formulate its political line, strategy, and tactics in keeping with the conditions in which it carries out its activity.

In conclusion, the speaker voiced the conviction that relations of friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between the RCP and PASOK, between the Romanian and Greek peoples will be given new scope, and wished complete success in the progress of the congress proceedings and in the future activity devoted to Greece's advance on the road to socio-economic progress and to its democratic and independent development.

Received by Papandreou

AU151335 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 14 May 84 p 6

[Text] Warm greetings have been extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Andreas Papandreou, chairman of PASOK and prime minister of Greece, as well as best wishes for personal health and success in his activity, and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Greek people.

The PASOK chairman expressed thanks for the wishes extended to him and voiced the particular appreciation and admiration he harbors for the Romanian president, a prominent figure in the present-day world, for his particular capability to examine the complex problems in the international situation, and for his special contribution to the cause of peace and security. Andreas Papandreou asked the guest to convey cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with warmest wishes on his own and his wife's behalf, and wishes for prosperity and progress to the friendly Romanian people.

The exchange of messages took place when the PASOK chairman received Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. During the meeting the two sides briefed each other on the activity carried out by the two parties at home and in the international arena and stressed the positive and upward evolution of relations between the RCP and PASOK, between Romania and Greece in keeping with the interests of the two countries and parties.

Both sides expressed their desire that, in the spirit of understandings concluded at the summit level, action should be taken to further develop relations between the two parties and between Romania and Greece at various levels, and to intensify their cooperation with a view to turning the Balkans into an area of good-neighborliness, without nuclear weapons, and to ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Talks With Florakis

AU151805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES 15/5/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged in Athens between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, Kharilaos Florakis, during the latter's reception of Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Assessing in the positive the relations between the two parties, which are underlain by mutual esteem and respect, Kharilaos Florakis pointed to the wish to further develop them.

Information was exchanged on the current concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece. During the interview questions were also approached related to the situation in Europe and in the world.

Kharilaos Florakis was appreciative of the progress Romania made in its socioeconomic development showing that that met the Romanian [word indistinct] interests and made a valuable contribution to the international communist and working-class movement.

The two sides expressed their determination to act for deepening the fine collaboration and militant solidarity between the two parties and contribute, on that way too, to the development of the traditional ties of friendship between Romania and Greece, between the Romanian and Hellenic Peoples.

BOBU CONVEYS GREETINGS TO PSI CONGRESS

AU151354 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 84 p 6

[Report on message conveyed on 12 May to the Italian Socialist Party Congress in Rome by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to convey warm, friendly greetings and wishes for success to the participants in the 43d Congress of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI).

The RCP and the Romanian working people follow with profound interest the activities of the PSI devoted to strengthening the unity of action of the national workers, revolutionary, and democratic forces with a view to fulfilling the Italian workers class' and people's aspirations for well-being and progress, as well as making progressive changes in Italian society.

We take this opportunity to stress with satisfaction the ascending course followed by the traditional relations of friendship between the RCP and the PSI, relations based on mutual esteem, trust, and understanding, to the development of which a considerable contribution was made by the fruitful talks and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi. The good relations between our parties -- both government parties -- constitute an important factor for expanding and diversifying Romanian-Italian cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, and other areas, in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of detente and security in Europe and in the world.

Our people, led by the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are making consistent efforts to propel the country to a new stage of development and to achieve a new quality of life and work for all our people. Resolutely acting to implement the party-state policies, the Romanian working people, regardless of nationality, are preparing to meet this year the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944, and the 13th RCP Congress with new successes in building a socialist society. We give particular attention to increasing and modernizing the production forces, enhancing economic efficiency, accentuating the intensive character of industrial development and raising its quality, implementing a new agrarian revolution, securing self-reliance from the viewpoint of energy, and raising the people's material and cultural living standard. Similarly, our party is consistently working to deepen and perfect socialist democracy.

Your congress is taking place at a time when international tension has reached a particularly high level. On the one hand, we witness great revolutionary, social, and national changes perceived in the increasing assertions of peoples' determination to end the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, to be masters of their destinies and national resources, and to secure a free and independent development, without any foreign interference.

On the other hand, the policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence continues, contradictions between states and groups of states are being sharpened, old conflicts persist and new ones emerge, and the existing tension poses great threats to national security and independence and to peace. In these conditions, the fundamental problem of our time is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and to resume the policy of detente, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

In view of these circumstances, our party and state believe that a stop must be put to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and to the countermeasures announced by the USSR. Everything possible must be done to persuade the United States and the USSR to resume negotiations on intermediate-range missiles and to reach an accord at Geneva to free the continent from nuclear arms. At the same time, the members of the two military blocs and other European states must participate in some form in the negotiations and must contribute to achieving an accord.

The initiatives and actions carried out by our party and state and by President Nicolae Ceausescu are aimed at implementing urgent measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear arms on the continent, to freeze the arms race, to free Europe from all nuclear weapons, and to strengthen peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Our party and state attach great importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament and Security in Europe. A number of important proposals were formulated at the first stage of the conference in Stockholm. On this basis, steps must be taken to arrive at a due agreement at the coming stages.

Proceeding from the belief that one of the aggravating factors for the international climate is the phenomenon of underdevelopment and inequities and abnormal situations in the international economy, Socialist Romania actively struggles to achieve a new world economic order that should favor the more rapid progress of the poor countries, ease the world crisis, and consolidate economic and political stability.

The RCP believes that in order to resolve the complex contemporary problems, it is important to develop understanding and cooperation -- based on equality and mutual respect -- among communist and socialist parties, social-democratic parties, and other workers and democratic forces in the struggle for national freedom and independence, for detente and cooperation, and for peace and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

In concluding, Comrade Emil Bobu reasserted the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PSI and between the two countries and peoples will further develop and expand, in the mutual interests of the two sides and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Received by Craxi

AU151941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES 15/5/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi, secretary-general of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) and prime minister of Italy, during the latter's reception of Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the 43d PSI Congress.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the positive course of the friendly relations between the RCP and the PSI grounded on mutual esteem and respect, and the two parties' wish was expressed to further cooperate actively in the interests of both countries and peoples so as to make an over more important contribution to the settlement of the major issues of contemporary mankind.

CEAUSESCU MEETS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCHERS

AU151803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1731 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/5/1984 -- During a working meeting with experts of research and design institutes, of enterprises specialized in the manufacture of farm machinery and with executives of relevant ministries, which was held at the Research, Design and Technological Engineering Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture at Baneasa (near Bucharest), President Nicolae Ceausescu examined the way in which tasks are fulfilled for the modernization of farm machinery.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was informed about the criteria on which the design and manufacture of farm machinery are based, and was shown several types of equipment meant for various farm operations.

While appreciating the achievements scored by the farm machine-building workers, Nicolae Ceausescu insisted on the need to produce highly complex machinery apt to apply the most efficient technologies, find ever better constructive solutions to cut metal and fuel consumption, diversify and update tractors, and extend mechanized operations to the animal-breeding sector. A series of aspects were surveyed related to the reorganization and modernization of the farm machine-building industry in Romania.

Participating in the meeting were Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Pana, Marin Enache, Ian Ursu, Silviu Curticeanu, Gheorghe Stoica.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES UCY PLENUM 15 MAY

AU151807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/5/1984 -- A joint plenary meeting was held in Bucharest on May 15 of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and of the Council of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, which analyzed and debated the tasks incumbent on the two organizations in implementing the current five-year objectives and the resolutions endorsed by the twelfth congress and the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party.

The joint plenary meeting also analysed and debated the achievements scored in the UCY emulation in 1983, the stage in the fulfillment of the annual programme for the youths' participation, through patriotic work, in the attainment of the objectives of the country's socioeconomic development.

Nicu Ceausescu, first secreary of the CC of the UCY, took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

The participants in the joint plenum adopted the text of a telegram addressed to RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

REPORTAGE ON FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 14-15 MAY

Planinc Report

LD141752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0505 GMT 14 May 84

["Planinc Report to SFRY Assembly" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Submitting the report about the 2-year work of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] has been made easier by the fact that the SFRY Assembly and also the public have constantly been informed about that work, particularly about the most vital issues of our social life.

The discussion, which for several days was conducted in the SFRY Assembly, about the work of the FEC, and which was based on the reports on the 2-year work and on the situation in some fields of our social life, provides me with an opportunity -- and I think gives me the right and duty -- to avoid in my report, a schematized and formalistic approach and all the questions but those which are in the focus of your interest and the interest of all working people in our country, that is, the results achieved and the problems and tasks facing us in connection with further implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, particularly in its first stage.

I shall proceed from the essential assessment that despite an unfavorable political situation in the world and in conditions of a difficult economic crisis on a world scale, our society has in the last 2 years succeeded in remaining stable and in avoiding the danger of more serious shocks and disruptions. Yugoslavia has managed to preserve and further consolidate its prestige, its independent position in the world, its nonaligned policy. It has succeeded in preserving and further developing all vital achievements of our socialist revolution, socialist self-management system, equality, brotherhood, and unity of all nations and nationalities in our federal community.

In a difficult situation for our society we have courageously started and opened broad-based democratic discussion about all questions concerning our further development, and by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization we have given answers to all the questions. We now have to find ways and methods to implement all that in practice. The fact itself that all this was possible is evidence that in all fields -- in international policy, in all-people's defense, in social self-protection, and in all other social functions -- the vital elements of social tasks have been carried out. This particularly confirms that the fundamental principles of our system have proven their lasting value by being adopted as their fundamental principles by the broadest strata of our people, particularly by the working class.

In the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, whose final document was also adopted by the SFRY Assembly last year, the material and social causes of the deep disruptions were pointed out and a comprehensive program of how to overcome the existing situation was worked out. In the complex social situation this, of course, made the FEC's work easier, but it also devolved great responsibility upon us to base our overall activity in solving the social problems on the creative and practical application of the principles laid down in the stabilizations program. At the very beginning of our work when we adopted the bases from which to proceed with our Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, it was clear that we can succeed in implementing the long-term program only if it is constantly and continuously implemented in its entirety, that is by eliminating material anomalies, not in any old way, but in such a way in which self-management production relations and our constitutional political system will be strengthened, promoted, and developed.

The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program did indicate both causes of our crisis, the material anomalies, and the halt in the development of self-management. It also indicated the interdependence and dialectical unity of both these factors as crucial for the successful outcome of this large, very complex, and extremely responsible project. It was also clear from the beginning that we can succeed in implementing this program only under the condition that all main subjects of our society, each by its social and constitutional position, are involved in it.

From the very beginning, the FEC has approached its work in a responsible and realistic way on the basis of the directives laid down in the proceeding bases of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Proceeding from the general assessment that the economic problems of our society are great and complex and that they cannot be resolved in a short time, the FEC did not lack in courage and perseverance to search for and to find the true dimensions of the disruptions and to find solutions, together with other social factors, in the framework of its jurisdiction.

During the last 2 years we have all been in the position to jointly establish the real picture of the state of our economy in a more concrete, broader, and more profound way, and at the same time to pave the way for overcoming the causes and consequences of deep disruptions, which have accumulated throughout the years, sometimes by urgent and even imposed moves, sometimes in a more elaborate manner and on a lasting basis.

It quickly became clear to us that economic disruptions both in our relations with abroad and on the internal front were more profound and grave than appeared at the time when the stabilization program was drawn up. All this demanded enormous efforts and involvement in improving these relations in the framework of and in the way which corresponds to the fundamental principles of the program. In addition to the measures and regulations directly connected with the implementation of the stabilization program, the measures of the current economic policy, particularly the resolution on the implementation of economic policy for 1984, were also directed, through our joint efforts, toward the same goal. It has once again turned out that deadlines, hastily set according to our wishes, clash with reality. For example, from the end of July to December 1983 we had to establish all practical and mutually compatible solutions for our economic and social system. This period was too short even if it meant just rewriting the documents, or if specialized groups were working behind closed doors without participation of those social factors which adopt and implement these solutions. And we all know that in this case we are dealing with delicate and creative transformation of fundamental principles into practical and feasible solutions.

Regardless of the fact that the work on the stabilization program took a long time to finish, it is also a fact that the organizational, professional, ideological, and action preparedness of the subjective factors was and still is insufficient. These factors, by their nature and the nature of the relations in our system, should be in the forefront of the activity on the implementation of the stabilization program. Among these factors, the FEC federal administrative organs, and other institutions of the federation, occupy a very prominent position. And not only them, but also all other subjective factors in the federation, in the republics and provinces, municipalities, right down to basic social cells.

When talking about the federation, there is a particularly strong feeling that there is a lack of coordination and monitoring in those places from which, proceeding from the social role and responsibility of every single organ or organization in the federation and the link between these organizations, initiatives would be set in motion, solutions found, and problems relative to the implementation of these solutions monitored and removed, and in places where negotiations would be held about the further activity.

Since the proponents of some of the vital mutually dependent tasks of the program are different, it is vital that we inform each other and coordinate our work. We have recently agreed that [words indistinct] of coordination is in the Socialist Alliance.

As far as the FEC is concerned, its overall activity is directed toward the implementation of the stabilization program, that is, of all those tasks established by the operation plan. Some significant principles from the first phase are built into our economic life. This, above all, means bringing about a real measure of value through the policy of the real rate of exchange and the real interest rates. We are still going through the phase when the mostly negative effects of these measures on inflation are obvious. The third essential starting point for the elimination of the more profound causes of these disruptions, the price system, is still in its initial stages, in a dangerous state of many contradictions. However, the FEC is firmly determined to lay strong foundations in this field in accordance with the principles of the stabilization program and to persevere in its economic policy which should, as soon as possible, and in a realistic period of time, bring us to a more normal state of affairs.

True enough, the FEC, too, has been and is in arrears as regards some fundamental issues. But, I can say with a full sense of responsibility, the delay has not been due to hesitation on account of pressures but precisely because the council has persisted in making the proposed solutions a consistent, logical, and practical elaboration of the orientations on which we have jointly agreed in the stabilization program. Inertia, the relatively small number of creative trends in organs and working bodies -- in particular the lack of comprehensive approach to the orientations contained in the stabilization program in the sense that the dialectical unity and the interdependence of economic solutions and the development of self-management and of our political system also can be implemented through practical solutions -- too often leads the federal Executive Council into a difficult position. Despite an improvement in the work of the organs of administration, it still happens, with regard to some significant issues, that the FEC, following the expiry of datelines envisaged by the plan, must, through special working groups, prepare new solutions in a hurry. This also makes the position of the SFRY Assembly particularly difficult. Of course, the FEC cannot relinquish its responsibility for this situation.

It is a great responsibility of the FEC that it has not succeeded in these 2 years in training the relevant organs to implement the laws and other provisions more efficiently. The grave economic situation cannot be justification for not respecting the laws, but on the contrary, an even greater obligation as regards the consistent implementation of laws and other provisions.

It is necessary to approach the resolution of this social problem with a full sense of responsibility, both from the point of view of eliminating from the laws and other provisions everything which makes it possible for state organs to interfere, outside their constitutional powers, in economic life, and to prevent the legal course of business activity, as well as using all their powers to ensure the implementation of that which the laws and other provisions lay down.

In addition to the measures of the current economic policy and the adaptation of the economic system to the needs of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, one of the main tasks this and next year is to prepare and adopt, on new foundations, the medium- and long-term development plan. Work on this is in progress, though it is in arrears.

In making an assessment of the state of the social economy today, we must note that the main problems have not yet been resolved, that we still cannot say that we have overcome that which is most difficult.

But it is entirely certain that with the work of the FEC in the last 2 years forward steps have been made on some fundamental aspects and this makes it possible for us to set ourselves fresh tasks and resolve qualitatively new problems in a different situation.

1. The economic relations of Yugoslavia with other countries, in particular relations with the developed countries of the West, due to economic circumstances known to you, have for years been moving toward a crisis which reached its peak -- the stage of insolvency of the country as a whole -- 2 years ago. We have still not emerged from the crisis situation of illiquidity but what has been done in the past 2 years provides a basis for us to assess that real possibilities exist to extricate ourselves from such a situation.

Let me recall: We have put a speedy and resolute end to the possibility of further uncontrolled indebtedness abroad; we have established the system and ensured efficient functioning of the regular payment of our obligations toward other countries by all social subjects; we have ensured the use of foreign credits, a use which is qualitatively better and more appropriate; balance of payment positions of the republics and provinces, as an obstacle to the pooling of the Yugoslav economy have been eliminated. Despite all the problems in production, exports have been stimulated and increased.

Thanks to all this, as well as to reduction in imports, the degree to which imports are covered by exports in trade with the convertible currency area has been significantly improved: from 61 percent in 1982 to 78 percent in 1983, with the tendency for continuing improvement. In 1983, for the first time after a long period of trading with this area, a surplus in the balance of payments of about $300 million has been achieved. In debating the 1984 economic policy we noted that we paid a high price for this through inflation and a drop in the living and social standard. But is it really possible to correct such extensive imbalances without making this felt earnestly somewhere else? Is it possible, in a situation when social consumption must be fitted into the real possibilities, to preserve the personal and social standard which existed at a time when an additional 10 percent of the social product was spent in internal consumption in the form of credits from abroad?

The bill for our entire convertible currency debt to other countries and the dates it falls due for repayment in the years up to 1990 is high. They are an obligatory item in all our economic plans; we cannot get rid of them. Last year and this year, no real possibilities of any kind existed for us to regularly repay in full the obligations falling due with our own foreign exchange inflow. We have been forced, therefore, to find a way, together with our foreign partners, whose debtors we are, and with the IMF, to overcome this critical period. Initial results in stabilizing our economy, in particular in relations with other countries, though moving slowly, are nevertheless restoring trust in the Yugoslav economy as a business partner.

In reiterating the fact that we have not yet overcome the grave situation, I must nevertheless note that the problems which arise now are somewhat different. Along with certain conditions, along with a stimulating and more selective economic policy, along with better organization and even greater efforts by organizations of associated labor in implementing the planned growth in exports, along with further strengthening trust of foreign partners in the solid basis of our economic relations, it is realistic to normalize again our economic relations also with that part of the world. My understanding of this is to create conditions for the economic and other subjects of our country implementing normal business contacts with foreign partners, banks and international financial organizations, in order that we might emerge from the situation of an insolvent debtor, from the situation in which the federation as the state or the National Bank of Yugoslavia represent for them the only acceptable guarantor and in fact the only business partner with this part of the world.

The first estimates, foreseeable until 1990, point out that along with extreme efforts and self-denials by society, along with further positive results in the stabilization process this and next year, and, of course, along with a positive attitude also by foreign partners, this could perhaps be realistically possible to implement in 1986. Could this be achieved as early as 1985? Bare calculations do not provide encouragement but we shall estimate our resources and possibilities jointly on the basis of real accounts and realistic appraisals of the year's results. Thus, the tasks are somewhat different, but by no means easier. We must not forget, with autarchic development over many years, poor export ability of the economy, and antiexport economic policy, consequences have accumulated which we shall have to overcome for many years.

A review of our foreign exchange obligations in the convertible currency area shows that, provided exports grow constantly and considerably, it is possible to achieve a situation whereby by 1990 these obligations with regard to our foreign exchange inflow will amount to 25 percent, that is, half of what they are at present. This is the new and desirable goal regarding the strengthening of the economic position of the country, its lesser vulnerability in cases of greater disruptions in the world, and ensuring of a more equitable position of the country in the international division of labor.

Of course, all this can be implemented on the condition that not only now -- while caution regarding indebtedness and an economic policy that stimulates exports prevails in the face of fresh troubles -- but also never in the future must we allow either a system or relations to exist under which debts to foreign countries can be made without control and without the direct responsibility by the beneficiaries of foreign exchange to return the obligations which have arisen, or an economic policy when goods are exported only because of necessity and at losses.

The gravity of the legacy of such an autarchic and antiexport orientation of the past is demonstrated in particular by the inadequate policy of the foreign exchange rate. Following a more extensive adaptation of the rate, twice in 1971, for a whole decade nearly, the trend in the rate of exchange has substantially lagged behind the trends in domestic prices, even though we know that these trends, too, have been curbed by administrative measures. Between the end of 1971 and the end of 1979, prices in the country increased by 280 percent, but the prices in industrially developed countries increased by 95 percent, while the value of convertible currencies with regard to the dinar increased by only 56 percent. In this way, the competitiveness of our exports was reduced by about a quarter. With the devaluation in 1980 this was partly rectified but the effect of the devaluation was quickly lost through (?inefficient) action.

It is clear what material magnitudes and problems have to be overcome and resolved in order that we might reach a situation in which economic criteria can execute their function without bringing about explosive surprises. It is even more difficult to overcome the legacy of an orientation, of conduct of economic subjects, and of all subjects of the economic policy. This process has started and is yielding first results. But the real issues of determining the development policy and of the export expansion as the strategic orientation of the country, and this not only from sheer necessity, still await us.

The FEC and other responsible social subjects must start work as soon as possible in line with the demands of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. It is up to you to ascertain whether anybody could have done so already, and how in these circumstances.

2. You know that the disruptions in the sphere of internal liquidity, the disproportion between real possibilities and consumption and irrational investments without securities are no easier than economic problems with other countries. The FEC has made use of all available opportunities and constitutional powers to halt the extremely negative trends and to have relations change in this sphere, too. Quantitatively significant results have also been achieved in this sphere though with crude and basically administrative and linear measures. Let me recall: The share of the revenue of the general and joint consumption in the social product was 38 percent in 1979; 322.1 percent in 1981; 30.5 percent in 1982; and 2.9 percent in 1983. [figures as received]

The share of investment in basic resources in the social product was 31.5 percent in 1981, 29.3 percent in 1982 and 24.9 percent in 1983.

Results achieved in their quantitative expression are close to the achievements through the stabilization program planned until 1985. The fact is that our entire social deficits are greater than envisaged at the time they were estimated and that in this sphere, too, further restrictions will be necessary, particularly now when the economy must adapt to the new situation, to the introduction of real values into the economic life through a policy or the rate of exchange, interest rates, and prices.

Today the real question both for the FEC and the SFRY Assembly, and for society as a whole, is the quality of the relations which we build in this area. Measures based upon constitutional and legal powers would be understandable and acceptable in order to introduce order in this manner, if other ways are not successful. It is evident that many subjects of decisionmaking in society are not prepared to look the truth in the eye and bring their behavior in decisionmaking into accord with the real state of affairs in the economy and in society.

As far as the FEC is concerned, this has been and will continue to be prepared, to undertake administrative measures in disrupted situations, in the absence of activity of all others. Given that this has already gone on for too long, everyone in a post of responsibility in this country, and the FEC, as well, must ask himself: Are we going to allow something necessary and temporary, something that we are aware disrupts the relations and orientations of self-management, to become a permanent and constant system? I ask myself and you, has this society, expecially the self-management and delegate system as whole, the strength to change the quality of relations and to do what is appropriate according to the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and the stabilization program?

I do not think for one moment that the way out lies in releasing this "pressure" -- if I may put it like that -- of federal intervention laws upon the framework of overall social consumption -- if this would favor relations in which republican, provincial or municipal etatisms would once again attain freedom in this sphere.

I am thinking here of the great debt owed by all subjective forces of this society -- among which I number the delegate system and the FEC -- to the working class of Yugoslavia, right from the [word indistinct] and the Law on Associated Labor, and I am thinking, too, of those basic orientations according to which workers both directly in organizations of associated labor and also through their delegations in banks, interest, and sociopolitical communities must make decisions on the distribution of the entirety of income and social accumulation. I have in mind the establishment of relations in which workers who realize income must exert "pressure" in regard to all places where decisions are made through delegations both in regard to permanent coordination of the dimensions of realized and distributed income, and also in regard to the ends to which this is put.

I have in mind the guidelines in accordance with which the responsibility of delegate assemblies and their executive organs, interest and sociopolitical communities in the municipalities and republics or provinces, is oriented toward the workers and not toward the federal structure.

While allowing no relaxation in our responsibility and obligation to maintain the quality of the quantitative results achieved, we must ensure by means of the organization, method, and technology of our work that the delegate system performs its function, from the basic social cells to the entirety of the delegate system. We must ensure that we put things in their right place and that the basic subjects of our self-managing and delegate system carry out the stabilization program and give its its right measure and proper content. Only in this way can we extricate ourselves from the situation in which the sociopolitical and interest communities, for their own security, continually fix high income levels and thus create surpluses which are then, under pressure from the federal intervention laws, "magnanimously" returned to the economy.

The intervention laws and measures which were necessary and useful, at the given time, have given what they can and are already exhausting their progressive power. Such linear measures -- and from the federal level they cannot be otherwise -- are threatening to endanger a number of vital and important functions of society, too. In particular, these intervention and linear measures of ours become powerless when a start must be made on abandoning acquired positions and rights and the overall social balances indicate that this, too, must be done. It is of particular significance for our whole situation that this method of restrictions and encroachments "from above" does not stimulate self-management relations, nor the consciousness and motivation that if the aim is greater accumulation of wealth in the personal and social standard more must be created and more must be contributed to increase social income.

The implementation of all regulations and social agreements in accordance with the stabilization program on acquisition and distribution of income and gross personal incomes and on the gradual reduction of the proportion of indirect taxes and contributions in total taxes will enable total social distributions to be approximated even more closely with the direct interest of the workers. In itself, however, this will make no essential change in matters unless different relations are built in society by means of practical and specific social action.

If work on implementing the stabilization program flows from the basic social cells toward the entirety of the delegate system, it would be from here that, for instance, the activity to free the economy from burdens would be launched, and final decisions would be reached more rapidly in councils associated labor of municipalities and republics or provinces regarding the unburdening, rehabilitation, or liquidation of those organizations of associated labor which dispose of social funds yet achieve no positive effects.

Since there is still not enough of such activity on a sufficiently broad front, the FEC has launched an initiative in this direction. In cooperation with the executive councils agreements have been reached between the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous republics about relieving the economy. Again, schematically and in a linear manner, of course. But this way and method is not a good one.

It is the same with problems of social policy, which is an important link in carrying out the stabilization program. It is known that the federation, and in particular the FEC, has no competence here. At your request the FEC drew up a draft agreement on the criteria of social policy. Now, of course, we get justified criticisms that the same criteria cannot be applied since situations in life are varied not only between the republics and provinces but also between workers in the same collective.

This we knew before, which is why competences were established in this way.

It would be better and more in accord with our system if matters which are primarily or exclusively within the competence of the republics and provinces, municipalities, and associated labor -- initiatives, decisions and their implementation -- were dealt with in delegate assemblies, with the cooperation of their executive organs. It must be known who is responsible for what in our system. The SFRY Assembly, through the delegate system and with the collaboration of the FEC, must monitor whether, in spite of the differences which exist in life, the jointly established policy is being realized and conversely, through the delegations of the republics and provinces, must influence further trends.

3. The creation of the systemic and other prerequisites of economic policy, such that our economic subjects and the social economy as a whole is subjected to the direct influence of objective economic patterns and the operation of market criteria, is one of the essential orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Such an undertaking is very difficult and delicate in a situation where for a long period of time etatist voluntarism existed and was until recently dominant, and is essentially still stubbornly in evidence, and where there are still many illusions which were created in such a climate, with the accumulated inheritance of all sorts of material imbalances. On the other hand, it is quite certain that unless these elements are introduced into the operation of all relations of economic life, there can be no hard-hitting motivational strength and motivation from the individual producer, the organization of associated labor, right up to the economy as a whole. Nor are the right signals given for their production and labor orientation and for association on the basis of necessity and of real interests; nor do conditions exist for producers to free themselves from guardianship and the involvement of etatist structures in their economic functions in social reproduction as a whole.

As concerns the FEC, it has always been and remains its firm orientation that in the interest of the future of our socialist self-managing society, this course must be persistently continued, in spite of the awareness that at many points of social life on both the economic and social levels, this will continue to bring about painful conflicts with reality and necessitate adaptation to new conditions.

Moves relating to the exchange rate, interest rates, and the actions which have now been started with regard to prices, are already an important turn-about in themselves.

The fact remains, however, that in all these tasks, especially in the changes in the economic systems, the FEC, and it is not alone in this, bears a great obligation toward the implementation of the first phase of the stabilization program, in particular where the system of social control of prices, the import and export regime, implementation and constant improvement of the foreign currency system, further improvement of the monetary and credit and banking system and so forth are concerned. Intensive work is being done on all these matters. A number of important tasks are in their final phase of completion. A proposal for resolving the difficult problem of differences in the exchange rate has been drawn up in the competent organs.

You are aware that other organs and institutions in the federation are working on a number of important issues. The Commission of Federal Social Councils was working for a long time on the changes in the monetary and credit and banking system. Everything possible from the results of this work recently obtained has been incorporated into the so-called support package for financial consolidation of the economy.

Work has now been completed in the federal social councils on amendments to the Social Planning Law, and this will soon be submitted for review in the FEC. Work has not yet been completed in the social councils on extra income and on the criteria for establishing the level of development of the republics and provinces.

Work is under way in a special SFRY Assembly commission on income. Public debate has been completed in the Confederation of Trade Unions on a draft social agreement on the bases and criteria for acquisition and distribution of income and personal incomes.

[Words indistinct] the reform of the taxation system such as this is envisaged in the stabilization program can be achieved only by changes in the republican or provincial laws. The FEC has set in motion an initiative for amendments and agreementmaking is under way.

Due to the fact that matters go more slowly for everybody than our wishes and plans wanted them to, conclusions cannot be drawn that the FEC is in arrears due to hesitation, disunity and such like. It would be better perhaps to concern oneself with real reasons and difficulties connected with this.

With regard to changes in the economic system and the experiences of the FEC in addition to the unrealistically set deadlines, the most frequent reasons for delay are insufficient creativeness and an insufficiently comprehensive view of the fundamental orientations of the stabilization program by organs and bodies, on the work of which the successful activity of the FEC depends. Following the adoption of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, by bypassing and in opposition to the fundamental and essential orientations of those documents, many provisions of the economic system, and in particular its executing mechanisms, have not made a radical break with etatism in the economy, but basically have move it -- apart from a still strongly present etatism at the federal level -- as regards the essential functions of the reproduction, to the level of republican, provincial, or municipal etatist structures, alienated from the producers. We know what the consequences of this have been for our economy.

Should one accept inertia, the system of etatist see-saw in which workers and associated labor always lose the battle, which, depending on the relations of political forces in society, gives preference one moment to the federal and the next to the republican etatism? Should one look for a way out of troubles now by again strengthening centralism and etatism at the federal level?

As regards every single issue of the foreign exchange system, of the monetary-credit and banking system, the price system, the tax system (?and such like), in the first round of practical solutions for the implementation of the stabilization program, as a rule, such simplified "solutions" are offered. The burden of the present situation and material problems which should be resolved often clouds fundamental orientations, and the illusion is created that the most efficient solution is to put everything under a single command.

Should we, for the sake of early deadlines and of the fact that we are in a hurry, allow such omissions? Shall we not find the strength this time either to persist, along with the full involvement of science, professions, and political factors, in finding the right solutions which will, in line with the fundamental orientations of the stabilization program, ensure throughout all social reproduction the benefit of the dominant position of workers in organizations of associated labor and the integration of our community through pooling labor and resources on the basis of their real interests and their role in society's development?

It is true that intensified republican and provincial etatisms represent a solid obstacle which we must overcome along this path. It is also true that narrow-minded economic nationalism and republicanism have gained momentum. Should one capitulate on account of this fact to that other danger or, because of our bureaucratic insensitivity, allow these changes to move in a direction that threatens to erode and, in given circumstances, change the very character of the relations on which our socialist, self-managing federal community is founded? The stabilization program is clear in this respect: not a single one of its provisions calls into question our federal system, our constitutional order, the position of the republics and provinces, their responsibility for their own development and for the development of the country as a whole.

The fact is that real solutions are not easy to arrive at in difficult conditions. It is precisely the difficult conditions which call for speed. We are aware of this and there is no hesitation or disunity in the FEC in this respect. There are difficulties, and at times also insufficient ability in the practical elaboration of real and relevant solutions. For myself, I have had the opportunity to see and feel the destructive force and danger from Croatian nationalism and to fight against it. But neither then nor now do I see a way out in strengthening centralism and federal etatism, but rather in the persistent struggle to implement the dominating position of the working class and of producers, in every nation, in every republic and province, in our community as a hole. I am in favor of radical changes both of the system and the executing mechanisms and for small pragmatic steps, if all of us together do not have the strength for great ones right away. But it must be clear in what direction so that we do not stray where we don't want to.

The Constitution binds the FEC to persist on this course and to commit all its abilities and powers to this direction, but, also, not to allow anybody to call us a coward on account of inertia or under the pressure of shortage of time. The FEC draws this orientation also from the political decisions and conclusions of the SFRY Assembly. It would, therefore, be a good thing that we understand each other in this respect, that the SFRY Assembly, as the top state and self-managing body of this country, should make its assessments of the work of individual organs, including of the FEC, more incisive and in line with these criteria, and not merely on the basis of the criteria of deadlines and speed, and that the criticism of the work of the FEC be directed first and foremost in a way in which it would help it -- that on this essential issue for the destiny of our socialist revolution there be no hesitation and no omissions.

The battle for the practical realization of this crucial orientation of the LCY policy, the Constitution and stabilization program, for the creation of conditions which will make the practical realization of this possible, will be waged on the seemingly pragmatical issues of the economic system. Yet I hope that in the next part of the mandate of the SFRY Assembly we shall build a real, more self-managing linchpin of the economic system through joint efforts of the Assembly and the Federal Executive Council in implementing the tasks of the first stage of the stabilization program. In this lies our great joint responsibility.

4. The work which proceeded last year and is continuing now in several places shows the entire complex nature of the process of creative translation of the crucial orientations of the stabilization program into practical solutions. In the foreign exchange system and regime, in the system of social control and price policy, and elsewhere, lapses of the past are also strongly evident in the way people who work on this think. When all of us unanimously agree to respect the objective economic criteria and laws of the market at every first step, the past also comes creeping out from within us. Wherever these criteria suit us, we adopt them and where they are not in our favor we persistently demand that our dogmas and some of our illusions that have nothing in common with these criteria be incorporated into our economic system.

In the price system as well as in the foreign exchange system, for instance, that old etatist voluntarism and the battle for preponderance in the decisionmaking between republican, provincial, or federal etatism are strongly in evidence. On behalf of the unity of the Yugoslav market, we rightly demand that powers of various sociopolitical communities for the same products exchanged on the united Yugoslavia market be eliminated from the system. However, direction of thinking based on inertia continues, and instead of our eliminating the truly unacceptable system, in which etatist structures of the republics, provinces, and municipalities decide on prices, we shift that onto an etatist regulation of prices by the federation.

The orientation that the right to decide on prices on the basis of the economic criteria, on the relations of the supply and demand, on supply on the market, and on the relations of interdependence of economic subjects in the process of reproduction is the primary right of economic subjects and the basic preprequisite of their capability of functioning on the basis of the economic and market criteria and on the basis of the logic of the state regulation. Due to the still present etatism, and under the guise of quotes on the criteria of world prices or position of relations in primary distribution and attitudes to eliminating disparities taken out of context from the stabilization program, it is difficult to successfully fight to move resolutely and with confidence toward relations in which the market and the relations of interdependence in associated labor will resolve in one single process the legacy of the past period as well.

Without negating for a single moment the need for a gradual adaption in this and the necessity for the interference by state organs continuing to remain in certain essential sectors -- particularly where the elimination of inherited disparities calls for a lengthy period and where there is threat of monopolist behavior -- we must neverthless push off in the direction of that other shore, toward an economic system in which the determination of prices will become the basic right of producers and their relations in reproduction, an economic system by which the criterion of the world prices and of the prices on the basis of the situation on the domestic market will be a result of the real relations among them and not of our calculations and repeated assessments made behind closed doors, which forces producers to behave according to them and forces us to control them.

Regardless of the complex nature of the situation and the weight of the problems, I think that we have made the first decisive moves in the direction of lasting relations, which the stabilization program also advocates, through the changes in the law and the decisions of the FEC on the way prices are to be formed and on 1984 price regime. If the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy successfully continues the social action that began linking up organizations of associated labor which are truly interdependent in the production process on the Yugoslav unified market, this will be the prerequisite for the systemic law on the social control of prices encountering a prepared ground for the building of new relations in line relations; prices will be controlled by general conditions of the economic activity and macroeconomic policy and not by exerting influence on prices by individual measures.

It is a great social harm that due to influences of other kinds and not by economic interests of associated labor on the unified Yugoslav market, opportunities have not existed to launch this same process in the organization of the main subjects of the Yugoslav economy for exports. This, all the more so since this same problem of pooling labor and resources on the Yugoslav unified market also awaits us in the future in working out the medium-term plan, and in particular in the lasting process of acquiring and distributing income in joint production, be it for the foreign or for the domestic market. This is that direction which we do not stimulate enough or for which we do not blaze the trail, while the prevalence of inertia works in favor of estatism of one structure or another in one environment or another.

In the (?process) of looking for practical solutions, the professional, scientific, or other general examination of the activity of objective economic laws are of little help to us. Contributions which would theoretically or practically elaborate the activity of objective economic laws under our specific circumstances and conditions of the system of socialist self-management, in which the laws of commodity production apply, but not on the principle of private or group ownership and on the basis of profits, would be more worthwhile. Some general orientations of principle concerning the unified Yugoslav market also do not help us now. This orientation is not disputable, but the real work, useful for the present circumstances, is that which provides the answers to practical questions of its functioning under the conditions of our system. Since nowhere in the world, and not in our country either, do conditions exist for some abstract liberal market, the real question is which social subjects should implement those necessary functions for regulating the market and the direction of this market in a planned manner, based on economic criteria, and how?

Regarding this question, how can one practically get away from etatist regulation of the market by federal or republican state or parastate organs? How can one build relations in practice which, on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources, by the logic of the interests of the working class, production and more successful development, will create a firm and lasting barrier to those who, on behalf of the great idea about the unified Yugoslav market, are constantly planting solutions which, even when this is not wanted, propose a change in the fundamental political principles on which our community is based?

5. The implementation of the first stage of the stabilization program, seen above all from the point of view of the exposure of economic subjects and the economy as a whole to the activity of objective economic laws and criteria of the market, does not represent, nor can it represent under the conditions of our social system, a mere collection of regulations, mechanisms, projections, and plans which are worked out behind closed doors and then imposed on the living body and organism of all our forces and resources of subjective factors, state power, and inspections services without the active participation of the producers.

The necessary changes in the regulations of the economic policy too, which will also inevitably mean a violent pressure from outside or from "above" in changing the conditions of economic activity and conduct in the economic life, must have a constant reponsible attitude to the state of affairs in life. The adoption of criteria, of objective economic laws, and the market must proceed parallel and along the full breadth of the broad front of self-managing subjects. This will take place along with counteraction and "pressures" from outside and from "above," but also along with feedback signals and "pressures" from the grass roots.

In the social reproduction as a whole, there are many interdependent levers. Economic subjects, workers manage and decide in our system on the distribution of the entire income. This is not a system in which they work only for the market while the state takes it away with taxes and contributions for other social functions.

This is such a critically responsible task that no vital link must be allowed to snap. No matter how many professional and scientific attestations they have, some projections calculated in an office have no chance of succeeding if they are carried out by methods that are incompatible with our system. In essence this would be a bureaucratic, etatist, and technocratic act which is wholly unrealistic at the level of self-management achieved in our country.

Such calculated projections do, however, exist, and they are all put forward in the name of economic logic.

While we conduct difficult negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and nevertheless somehow manage to reduce their demands, in the final analysis to the social limits of what our society will tolerate, "experts" have become active in our country, whose projections even the most conservative capitalist government would have difficulty in implementing.

We must not permit any repetition of the fate of the 1965 reforms. We must not permit a bureaucratic approach toward noble and great ideas to destroy the possibility of their realization. We must not permit ourselves to lose the sense of measures, the sense of the need for constant interaction and communication with the self-managing essence of our society and particularly with the working class. All this must be carried out in such a way as to ensure that this is their program, too, not one which is merely imposed from above and outside. Otherwise, without any measure of the correct steps to take, it could come to pass that we lose what we have achieved thus far.

There are no objective or subjective reasons why we as a society should be brought into a situation where we might deviate from the important guidelines of the stabilization program, such as did indeed happen with the 1965 reform. This time we must and can succeed. Today our society has a more or less developed self-managing system in all cells of society. A delegate system also exists in all directions in which the parts of the social income which are created by and which should be managed by workers -- in banks, in interest, and sociopolitical communities from the municipality to the federation. A considerable number of professional and scientific workers are available, capable, and ready to work together with associated labor and the institutions of society to resolve social developmental problems. The condition is that self-management production relations and the delegate system set to work at full speed precisely upon resolving the practical issues of the stabilization program.

The delegate system as a whole must become the backbone of social communication, interaction, and agreementmaking in the operative sense. The League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, and the League of Socialist Youth in work organizations among workers and in the delegate system at all levels bear a special responsibility to speak a lot in forums about self-management and the delegate system. What is necessary is involvement in life itself and the development of these in life itself.

6. The process of adaptation to the changes made thus far in the economic system and economic policy and in implementing real value measures in economic life has been started in the economy and more widely in society. A realistic exchange rate, a move towards the real value of interests rates, and changes in pricing and currency relations, are essential moves, but they are also great and painful blows. Time will be needed before any very important and positive effects of these measures are felt in economic life. It will be the same in the future with regard to other further measures, especially where prices are concerned. The first visible effects will be negative ones for the broadest strata of the populations, and only later will they be positive.

Therefore, we must not be deceived. The present desires and orientations not only of the broadest strata of the people but also of many leading cadres are unstable and often contradictory. In principle, we are all, apparently, for the stabilization program, but when one turns to practical issues, then things are a bit different. Everyone wants recovery of production and a wealth of goods on the market, but the illusion persists that this can be achieved through strong administrative control of prices. Now, when the dimensions of our material imbalances are known, there are calls for this to be rapidly overcome, but at the same time there should be no disruptions on the market and that inflation should be as we have planned!

We advocate strong motivation of production and creativity, but levelling is becoming stronger and within the criteria which we establish. We know that we are at a critical point of motivation for labor, but the feeling of social justice regardless of labor is still stronger. We are all in principle in favor of introducing real value criteria, but some are for a realistic exchange rate but not for realistic interest rates, or the other way around. These and other similar delicate issues must be overcome by means of direct communications on the practical implementation of the stabilization program.

If the vital orientations of the stabilization program on introducing economic criteria into economic life were implemented by themselves, denuded, and without that other dimension -- the function of self-management and the delegate system in realizing the entirety of the stabilization program -- they could operate in our system like a foreign body or like some policy of outside factors of, for instance, the International Monetary Fund or of those groups in society that advocate the concept of a bourgeois economy, profit, and a bilateral market, or the concept of state socialism in harness with a scientific technocracy. Without the involvement of the broadest strata of workers and creators in the organized self-managing system in the practical implementation of the stabilization program in all its phases, the stabilization program is simply unrealizable. This document expressly states that the stagnation in the development of self-management is one of the key reasons why our society moved into a state of crisis.

7. Hence the FEC's assessment of the necessity for deliberate and organized integrated social action. The FEC is not fleeing from its responsibility, nor expressing its own satisfaction with its 2 years's work. Perhaps it is more critical in this than others, but we would wish that this critical attitude should be in a common direction. We would wish that in the demands for "more decisive" implementation of the stabilization program the social relations that we are building are not ignored, and that the FEC is not pushed beyond the critical stage that we consider we have reached. The FEC has undoubtedly worked during these 2 years much to the limits of physical possibilities.

We accept both the assessments and the questions of whether we have always worked in the best possible way. We know, too, that under circumstances in which we have worked, we have at times opted for partial, insufficiently thought out, and even wrong moves. But, assuming that we shall receive a passing mark, because we are convinced that, seen as a whole, we have not worked wrongly regarding the strategic direction, it is very important and essential that we understand ourselves when it comes to future work, that we come to grips by joining efforts with society's fundamental problems, that, in line with this, we also reexamine the contents of our work programs, our organization, method, and technology of work, that it be clear who has to do what and who is responsible for what. The least issue which is at stake here is our or your sensitivity of criticism, because, neither is the FEC "the government" nor is the delegate assembly "the parliament." What is at stake are far more major crucial issues of the future of our community, of our system, and the continuation of the socialist revolution.

The tasks that we should jointly implement in carrying out the stabilization program are also difficult and complex for the delegate system and their executive organs. The FEC is ready to start on these tasks, but it does expect a more decisive direction from the SFRY Assembly. It is aware of not being able to implement this alone, of being able to implement this only through the activity of every one in his work, by joint efforts, along with the functioning of self-managing production relations and the delegate system as a whole.

Review of Assembly Proceedings

LD142215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- The first speaker in the discussion following the report submitted by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, was delegate Vjera Kovacevic (Montenegro), who supported the report on the work of the FEC of the past 2 years, but also noted that the effect of many of the measures adopted during that period had been of short duration.

Branko Sotra (Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina) pointed out that the law and constitution are frequently violated, which has a negative effect not only on our legal system but also on socioeconomic relations as a whole and in particular on the futher development of self-management. It is therefore necessary to tighten the accountability of all those who are responsible, in accordance with the SFRY Constitution, for adherence to constitutional and legal decisions. Calling for better drafting of proposed laws and acts, which would speed up their adoption, Branko Sotra also pointed out the need to resort to abridged proceedings, when adopting future laws only in exceptional circumstances, as well as to reduce the number of regulations in the strictly confidential category, because all this has a negative effect on the process of delegate decisionmaking. The responsibility for the present state of affairs in this field is primarily borne by the FEC, but also by delegates because they agreed to such a method of work.

Delegate Dusan Gligorijevic (Serbia) noted that the report on the FEC's work over the past 2 years contains details of a series of significant results, but that it also pointed out the existence of a large number of problems.

Miran Potrc (Slovenia) also made a positive assessment of the FEC's report. He said that the Federal Government has shown a considerable degree of determination in its work and that the results achieved are obvious. This is proved by the revival of production, increased exports, settling of domestic market supply problems, greater respect for economic laws, and above all by successful efforts to ensure the country's foreign liquidity and improve its balance of payments.

Potrc noted that over the past 2 years the FEC has been more successful in adopting short-term measures than in making moves whose significance are of longer-term significance. This is why certain long-standing problems still await solution. For instance, Potrc said, no appropriate plan has yet been conceived for financing the federation and there are no solutions to the problems of the illiquidity of the dinar, excessive spending, prices and so forth, owing to which voluntarism and practicism are still in evidence. He also noted that in its further work the FEC has to be guided by the provisions of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. In doing so, he stated, it should primarily strive to create conditions enabling associated labor to assume control over the conditions and results of its work, act even more speedily to enable economic laws to operate, and opt for those measures of economic policy which will increase quality, productivity, and exports.

Drago Susec (Croatia) said that all that has been and has not been achieved gives one the idea of the FEC's tasks in the next period.

Predrag Petrovski (Macedonia) stressed that during the past 2 years we have not succeeded in achieving all the goals envisaged in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, but that the measures adopted during that period have nevertheless yielded positive results.

Azem Hajdini (Kosovo) stressed that in discussing the report on the work of the FEC one has to bear in mind the fact that it often had very little time in which to act and consequently solutions were not always complete.

Dusan Vlatkovic (Vojvodina) stressed that the FEC had to work in difficult and complex conditions, but that this could not be a complete excuse for the slow rate of realizing the long-term program are insufficient and incomplete. This is best illustrated by the results in the field of export, which has fallen quite short of the planned targets.

Lojze Skok (Slovenia) dwelled during the discussion on the part of the FEC's report which deals with the need for better functioning of the social system of information. Even before the new law, he said, we were able to obtain any data we needed, but if we really want to build a new system of information we must strive harder than up to now to implement the existing law.

After the discussion Antun Bubic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, noted that no delegate wished to raise the question of confidence in the president of the FEC and the government in general and then the chamber proceeded by adopting its conclusions.

After the discussion the Chamber adopted the report on the work done by the FEC over the past 2 years and, at the same time, adopted the appropriate conclusions. The Chamber notes that the FEC carried extensive and complex tasks and achieved significant results in its work. These results were reflected, among other things, in a certain degree of revival of production and increase in exports to the convertible area, in the regular repayment of foreign debt obligations, in the adoption of measures aimed at a realistic policy of interest rates and the rate of exchange of the dinar, and in the ability to keep the market better supplied with mass consumption goods. This was accompanied by the orientation toward paying increasing attention to economic laws.

The conclusions go on to say that, nevertheless, the results achieved lag behind social needs. This is reflected in the slow rate of implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, stagnation in the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, unsatisfactory degreee of respect for the law, and insufficient degree of responsibility in the carrying out of the agreed policy.

The Chamber further points out that the FEC should have striven more effectively to implement its own plan for the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and that the report dealt in clearer and more concrete terms with the basic causes of the delays in the realization of the long-term program. Owing to this the realizaiton of this program is its top task in the next period as well.

In this connection the FEC should propose changes in the systemic laws, especially those which are directly concerned with the realization of the first stage of the long-term program, as early as possible.

The conclusions also say that it is indispensable, on the basis of self-management, to prepare and adopt in good time the long-term social plan for Yugoslavia and the social plan for the 1986-1990 period.

The FEC's proposals should in the future be prepared as well as possible, fully backed by arguments and presented in order to ensure the most effective and fullest involvement of the delegate grass roots in the discussions and decisionmaking concerning them in the SFRY Assembly.

In the course of the realization of the agreed policy and implementation of federal laws and other regulations and general acts adopted by the SFRY Assembly, steps should be taken to ensure that they are consistently implemented by all the subjects and responsibility should be tightened for the carrying out of the agreed policy and compliance with federal laws. The FEC should keep the SFRY Assembly regularly informed about the implementation of federal regulations and social agreements.

The program activity of the FEC should become a function of the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. To this end it is necessary to achieve better synchronization between the progran of the FEC and the program of the SFRY Assembly.

The Chamber then discussed topical questions of agricultural production, the introductory report on which was submitted by Dr Milorad Stanojevic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

The first to take the floor after the introductory report was Nikola Kmezic, delegate from Vojvodina, who warned that the autumn sowing and the progress made so far during the spring sowing indicate that the prospect of higher production of food this year is very uncertain. Furthermore, the planned structure of this year's sowing has not been achieved and industrial crops are likely to be underrepresented again this year. Livestock breeding, Nikola Kmezic warned, has been in a state of deepest crisis over the past few years and breeding stock is being slaughtered, which means that next year there will not be enough meat, milk, and butter on the market.

The causes of stagnation in production, blurred somewhat by better results achieved during the past 2 years, are numerous and range from insufficient investments to the insufficient use of fertilizers.

Though the Long-Term Program of Development of the Agroindustrial Complex During the Period up to the Year 2000 was adopted over a year ago, little progress has been made in its implementation. The adoption of accompanying measures [illegible] the creation of conditions for the carrying out of the program are lagging beh[illegible] Thus, Kmezic said, the agreement on the conditions and measures for the realization of the food production program has again not been adopted this year, though the deadline was February. Likewise, no agreement has been reached on subsidies for mineral fertilizers a protective products, though the prices charge by producers for agricultural produce has been intentionally suppressed in the expectation of subsidized prices of the basic reproduction materials.

Stevo Stanivukovic, delegate from the Socialist Republic of Croatia, drew attention to numerous cases of disproportion between primary production and processing to disparity between prices for agriculture produce and artificial division between land-farming and livestock-breeding and so forth. He called for the elimination of these disproportions in the interest of more rational and higher production of food.

Delegate Ivo Klemencic (Slovenia) pointed out the need for broader associations between individual agricultural producers and the social sector, as well as the need to pay more attention in development plans to the contribution made by the private sector. Klemencic also spoke, among other things, about the need for higher investments in agricultural production.

In the view of Ratimir Fukz (Bosnia and Hercegovina) our main problem is insufficient organization with regard to the efforts to increase agricultural production.

After the discussion, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted the conclusions expressing support for the program of measures and activities aimed at achieving the aims and carrying out the tasks arising from the resolution on the SFRY's socieconomic development and economic policy in 1984 in the field of the agroindustrial complex. At the same time, the Chamber considers that it is necessary to start to carry out this program immediately and energetically, which should contribute to the attainment of the aims and carrying out of the tasks defined in the resolution for 1984 in connection with the agroindustrial complex. The failure to achieve the planned rate of growth of agriculture has become a trend which has continued over the past several years, with the exception of 1982, into this year.

One of the most important causes of the failure to achieve the planned level of production is to be found in insufficient and structurally inadequate investments. The planned production of crops is not being achieved, especially in the case of industrial crops. The planned level of joint investing in food production program is not being attained either.

Livestock breeding has been stagnating for a considerable period of time and the planned increase in the production of meat is not being achieved.

The plan for autumn sowing has been reduced as compared with the previous year. Spring sowing will be carried out by the middle of May, but the planned structure, though more favorable than last year, will not be achieved. The area sown to industrial crops will be larger than last year, but not as large as planned.

The Chamber considers that in 1984 current economic policy measures should have a fundamental effect on the efforts to achieved the planned level of food production in order thus to guarantee the attainment of the aims defined in documents. To this end it is indispensable to do the following:

In view of the fact that the agreement on the conditions and measures for the realization of the food production program for the 1984-85 period, which was envisaged in the resolution for 1984, has not been adopted as scheduled. This agreement should not be adopted without any delay.

The social agreement aimed at ensuring funds to subsidize artificial fertilizers and plant protection products, which would be applied in 1984 and 1985, should be concluded as early as possible and at the latest by the end of June.

In order to develop the market for agricultural produce and food products it is necessary to conclude an agreement on the uniform elements of agricultural policy on the unified Yugoslav market and formulate market mechanisms. Within the framework of the system and policy of prices, conditions should be created for the implementation of the policy of prices of agricultural produce and food products in accordance with market conditions, as provided for in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, so that the implementation of this policy can begin as early as at the beginning of the 1984-85 agricultural season.

In order to be able to carry out the 1984 program for exporting agricultural produce and food products, amounting in value to $1.5 billion, it is necessary to embark on better-organized actions and measures aimed at creating favorable conditions which will stimulate more rapid and higher exports of these products. The exporting of agricultural produce and food products may be forbidden only if a foreign exchange compensation is secured in advance.

If exporting is banned, the producers of agricultural produce have to be compensated in the form of foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries, also taking into account the social contract on ways of ensuring and using foreign exchange to pay for priority-imported specific products or raw materials required for the production of their produce in 1984.

The Chamber supports the program of measures envisaged in the field of land policy, with the proviso that these measures should be further elaborated on the basis of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, especially in connection with the socialization of agricultural production.

The Chamber considers that the adoption of the social contracts on the foundations of the common land policy should be speeded up.

The uniform settling of the basic elements of agricultural policy should be based on agreement-seeking and the establishment of the common foundations of the land policy and the policy of taxation. To this end, efforts should be made to synchronize the work being done on changes in an additions to the law on land and taxation policy.

The Chamber holds the view that insufficient progress has been made in preparing the measures and activities aimed at developing agricultural production in the individual sector, especially in the field of crediting such production, improving the material and cadre capability of farmers' organizations, and so forth. It considers that these measures should be elaborated in keeping with the recommendation made and conclusions adopted by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly in connection with self-managing formation of associations of farmers and their inclusion in the system of self-managing pooling of labor and resources.

The Chamber points out that, in keeping with the obligations and tasks defined in the resolution for 1984, it is indispensable that by the end of June the FEC should define the entire policy and prepare proposals for individual measures and concrete solutions of significance for the first stage of the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, as well as prepare separate studies concerning the sphere of the agroindustrial complex.

Proceeding from the Federal Chamber's initiative and from the long-term program's guidelines, it is indispensable to consider the need to set up a federal social council for questions of the agroindustrial complex and of a committee for agricultural policy in the SFRY Assembly.

The next item on the agenda was an analysis of the carrying out of the social action aimed at transforming the foreign trade network abroad. The introductory report was submitted by Abdulah Mutapcic, member of the FEC, after which the Chamber adopted the appropriate conclusions. The conclusions note that significant results have been achieved in the efforts to increase exports, which is the basic function of the foreign trade network in foreign countries and that definite progress has been achieved in the transformation of the network, though results differ from socialist republic to socialist republic and from one socialist autonomous province to the other. However, the problems enumerated in the conclusions adopted by this chamber of 1 February 1983 are still in evidence, and the same conclusions, consequently, continue to be topical and binding on all the organs, organizations, and other structures to which they apply.

Checking the implementation of its conclusions and of the policy defined in them, the Chamber draws particular attention to the following:

In assessing the problems of the foreign economic network abroad in their entirety, it is necessary to proceed from the criterion that the network is created in order to perform the function that is allocated to it in our system of economic relations with foreign countries, that it can and may exist only where it performs this function [words indistinct]. In the current economic policy, its basic and main task is to ensure exports, primarily to the convertible area.

It is indispensable to make an objective approach to this network and to the criteria for its formation, rid oneself of any stereotyped and formalist criteria and concepts, and proceed from the existing state of this network, which should be rationalized primarily by subordinating the size and composition of the network to the actual needs of the base. In this connection, it is necessary to bear inmind the long-term strategy of the development of economic relations with any given country and to adopt a differentiated approach to individual countries or regions or, in other words, stimulate in particular the development of the network in the developing countries.

Great attention should be paid to cadres who should possess, in the case of every area and concrete task, specific skills in the field of technology, market research, and so forth. New generations of specialized experts are needed for this, because the view now held is that one can no longer go into the modern world with general-profile representatives. Owing to this, it is necessary to make an early start and immediately start or speed up the planning for the specialized training and specialization of the necessary cadres.

The FEC will submit its next report on the state of the network to the SFRY Assembly not later than 15 September this year together with a review of the implementation of the conclusions which the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces has adopted. [Sentence indistinct]

At the end of its session today, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted changes and additions to the law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Federal Chamber Debates Report

LD141921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Following the report by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, which they heard together with delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, the Federal Chamber held a separate session to discuss the FEC report on its work during the past 2 years.

After he described this report as clear, critical, and self-critical, the first delegate to be given the floor, Jogan Savin from Slovenia, said this was a novelty, not only in a formal sense but also in an assembly sense. What has happened is that for the first time the FEC has appeared before the SFRY Assembly with a complete assessment of the situation in our society, and it did so by presenting new emphases in relations to our social problems and toward our delegate assembly. According to Savin, the FEC report presented in a rather concrete way "short circuits" along the FEC-SFRY Assembly line. For this reason the FEC report deserves full support.

Savin also drew attention to some outstanding questions -- the FEC often lays down the conditions regarding the way our economy is run (what are the real reasons for it?), its proposals are given support in advance with the result that the assembly becomes a mere voting machine, etc. [sentence as received]

By setting out these observations Savin wanted to point out the existence of the scope and of the possibility for even better relations between the FEC and the Assembly which could be to an even greater extent along the line of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Bora Petkovski (Macedonia) spoke of the need to draw up a joint Assembly and FEC program stressing that there is now an opportunity "by listening to the FEC about its work during the last 2 years to listen to ourselves as well." Having recalled that despite all efforts we still have not managed to resolve our main problems, Petkovski said our economic policy is still a weak and brittle organism and inadequately consistent as well. The FEC is doing and did whatever it could do in drafting our economic policy but, in Petkovski's assessment, they do not have adequate strength or courage to implement its constitutional function. It is the delegate system, he said, which is the source of this courage and strength.

Ivan Lovric stressed that the FEC would work more efficiently if the SFRY Assembly were to join the preparation and the adoption of economic policy decisions and measures in time and if the delegates established stronger links with the delegate rank and file.

Batric Jovanovic paid tribute to the FEC for the results attained in reviving production, increasing export, repaying debts, limiting expenditure and arresting foreign debts. However, he censured the report for not being self-critical enough as far as inflation and the implementation of anti-inflation program measures are concerned. According to that document, inflation last year was to have increased by 20 percent and by 15 percent this year -- which obviously is not the case -- with the result that one cannot talk about a successful implementation of the policy in this area. Jovanovic particularly drew attention to the exessive devaluation of the dinar in 1983 which, however, is not mentioned in the report with one single word. One gains the impression that inflation is a merely a marginal problem Jovanovic said, adding that one fails to see a firm orientation by the FEC radically to halt inflation.

In Janko Saga's view this FEC has done more than any of its predecessors, particularly when one considers the complexity of the situation in which it was operating. He did not agree with the FEC being blamed for everything, without at the same time discerning our own shortcomings, both in the SRFY Assembly and in the organs at republican, provincial and municipal level.

Rado Rotar (Slovenia) spoke of the excessive application of intervention measures to the detriment of the regulations pertaining to our system. This practice, he said, has reduced some excess situations but we have failed to produce any lasting results. In this context he spoke of the material basis of associated labor and of expenditure which continues to run at a high level, etc. He advocated application of intervention laws only in exceptional cases.

Vehbi Hajredini also spoke of the frequent recourse to intervention measures, remarking that the FEC alone cannot be blamed for it. The work of the Federal Government, whose report he described as "self-critical and [word indistinct]" was accompanied by various negative manifestations, ranging from resistance to the stabilization program to autarky. Nonetheless, in Hajredini's assessment, the FEC carried out its duties successfully with the wholehearted support of our society.

While positively evaluating the report on the work of the FEC, Vjekoslav Vidjak observed that the Federal Government admitted that in quite a few cases it resorted to stop-gap measures and compromiss which did not ensure consistent implementation of the stabilization program. What is lacking, however, are the assessments of where exactly we stand now with regard to implementation of the stabilization program and to the development of self-management.

The report does not adequately reflect the seriousness of the situation in which we are, is the view held by Dusan Pekic, who stressed in particular the low level of implementation of the decisions that have been taken and the shortage of key measures for us to extricate ourselves from the crisis. In particular he drew attention to the fact that the report did not adequately stress the fact that continuation of the present behavior, at all levels, could seriously threaten the achievements of our revolution and the independence of our country.

Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the FEC, pointed out the fairly widespread practice whereby business not within the FEC's jurisdiction but in the domain of the work of republican and provincial organs -- and in the sphere of normal business relations in the economy -- is being transferred to it or the FEC is asked to deal with it. The FEC took a stance and even adopted decisions on questions outside its jurisdiction, accepting this as an expression of the need to do so in the present situation. This contributed to a faster solution of some problems in the areas of energy, market supplies, and the like. However, it is unacceptable that this should become a constant practice. Now the FEC is asked to bring up and propose solutions regarding the taxation system, to discuss the phenomenon of enrichment not occurring as a result of work, to bring up the question of reviewing the number of self-management interest communities although all these questions are outside its jurisdiction.

Speaking of the relationship between the SFRY Assembly and the FEC, Sukovic stressed that nowhere does the report question the fact that the Federal Government is duty-bound to carry out Assembly stands, orientations, and policy. The FEC is subordinate to the Assembly, but this does not mean that it has not right to bring up the question of the functioning of the delegate system which is very important for its work. According to our Constitution this is even a FEC commitment because the delegate system is part of the overall relations in our society, and so there is no constitutional basis for the claim that the FEC has no right to do so, although it would be better if the discussion was set in motion by some other subjects with the FEC subsequently joining it.

Huso Radoncic, the last participant in the discussion on the report, suggested that the answers to some topical questions should be provided within the framework of the May analysis. For instance: to what extent will prices go up by the end of the year?

Following the discussion, in keeping with standing orders, President of the Federal Chamber Aslan Fazlija noted that no one in the discussion in the working bodies or in the Chamber itself put forward the question of no confidence in the president and members of the FEC. He also noted that the FEC report on its work during the past 2 years has been accepted. He coupled this with his conviction that during the ensuing period the Federal Government will bear in mind the proposals and the views put forward during the discussion in connection with its report. In conclusion, the Federal Chamber adopted conclusions on the work of the FEC.

Continuing the session, the Federal Chamber adopted the law on securing working capital. The draft of this law was explained by Federal Finance Secretary Vlado Klemencic.

The Federal Chamber delegates went on to adopt a proposal regarding the adoption of a law on changes and additions to the law on obligatory pooling of labor and resources between basic organizations of associated labor dealing with commodity and service trade and production organizations of associated labor.

The Chamber also adopted the proposal to adopt a law on changes and additions to the law on service in our Armed Forces, whereby the position of military personnel on active service and civilian personnel serving in the Yugoslav People's Army is to be brought into direct line with attained results.

This applies both to in-service promotion and to the system of remuneration which to a great extent [word indistinct] the principle of distribution according to work done. In addition, greater opportunity will be provided for vocational training and education acquired parallel with working, with the result that younger officers can on completion of their faculty studies become Yugoslav People's Army officers. The biggest changes are proposed with regard to promotion to higher rank and class where automatic promotion is reduced to the lowest possible level and the time which one has to spend in one rank in order to acquire the conditions for promotion into the higher one is being extended.

Then the delegates adopted the proposals for adopting a law on changes and conditions to the law on pension and disablement insurance of military personnel which proposes the introduction of the principle of past labor, the possibility of early retirement, and other facilities.

The Chamber then discussed the letter sent by the Yugoslav Constitutional Court informing the assembly that not all the regulations have been adopted yet enabling implementation of the law on the basic principles of road traffic safety to be carried out, as a result of which harmful consequences for our society have arisen.

The delegates today had the first opportunity to hear a report on the work of the Federal Chamber Commission for Control of the State Security Service, set up in November last year. As stated by its Chairman Dusan Pekic the commission chiefly discussed the legality of the work of this service and did not discover a single example of anyone exceeding his powers. Among the complaints addressed to federal organs and organizations, the number of those which refer to state security organs is negligible. After being considered, these complaints were declared to be unfounded.

At the conclusion of its work, and on the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, Dr Vasil Grivcev, a judge of the Constitutional Court, was elected president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court for the following 1-year period. The Chamber is to meet again tomorrow, first of all at a joint session together with the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, during which the SFRY Presidency will be proclaimed, the president and the vice president of the SFRY Assembly and the chairman of joint working bodies will be elected, and new FEC members appointed. The Chamber will then meet in a separate session during w[illegible]will elect its leadership for the following 1-year period.

Federal Chamber Conclusions

LD141747 Belgrade [illegible] Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 [illegible] (TANJUG) -- The conclusions adopted by the Federal Chamber in connection with its discussion of the report on the 2 years of work of the FEC make the evaluation that, basically speaking, the FEC has successfully carried out its business and tasks within the framework of its duties, but that the results, because of the complex nature of the prevailing conditions, are inadequate and demand further exceptional effort. The need is pointed out for more efficient and more specific work, as is the need for more resolute involvement in implementing the Long-Term Stabilization Program. The conclusions insist on greater emphasis on incipient positive tendencies in production and exports and point out the need for measures and activities that will make it possible not only for inflation to be kept under control, but to slow it down to the greatest possible extent in relation to last year's inflation.

The Chamber also endorses the activities which the FEC undertook in the foreign policy field and points out the need for rationalization of business in the domain of our economic relations with foreign countries.

Special emphasis is placed on the need to consolidate security and self-protection and also to overcome the problems in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo concerning the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure.

In conclusion, the conclusions point out the need for the question of the responsibility of the FEC and of the Federal Administration for the situation in all areas of social life, and within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation to be presented and dealt with in a more resolute and consistent manner.

Assembly Committee Criticisms

LD120959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- In its report on the 2-year work, the FEC should have said more about its activity and less about socioeconomic conditions in which it operated. We know those conditions only too well, and for this reason a full answer is expected on what the Federal Government has or has not done. These comments were presented today at the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces committee for the plan. In adopting the above-mentioned report, the delegates also presented a number of specific comments and objections to the FEC's work.

Delegate Nikola Kmezic (Vojvodina) said, in noting that there is still a great delay in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program that one cannot deny that the FEC has contributed to this delay. It seems, he said, that the Federal Government hesitates to some extent and displays resistance to the provisions of this document. Kmezic also recalled that some other measures of the economic policy have been delayed and that the FEC has not always reacted to current problems on time.

Jovan Vujadinovic (Montenegro) also reproached the FEC for saying less about its own work and more about the circumstances in which it works. He also noted that the report says almost nothing about the social problems in society which, as he warned, are very serious and call for speedier resolution.

Work of Foreign Trade Missions

LD142154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- The foreign trade network is changing its character and is gradually switching from import-orientated to export-orientated activity. However, problems of the network's extensiveness in individual countries, disloyal competition, unorganized and uncoordinated activity are still present. This is primarily the consequence of foreign trade being carried out in a very fragmented manner at home and abroad and of the slow process of pooling labor and resources between foreign trade and transportation organizations. This was said by Abdulah Mutapcic, member of the FEC in his introductory report on this subject at the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today. He added that it must be noted that a broader social action has not been forthcoming, that is, that there has been no adequate activity by organizations of associated labor as the basic exponents of socioeconomic relations in this sphere.

In this context he recalled that the Coordination Committee at the FEC adopted criteria on the basis of the conclusions passed by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on the efficiency of economic activities abroad, and that these criteria have not been consistently implemented and respected.

The delay in adopting the development program of the economic network abroad, which should have been done by the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, and insufficient participation by organs of management and by workers in organizations of associated labor in the process of transformation, which led to this activity being carried out chiefly by business organs, also contributed to this.

The Coordination Committee noted that it was considered appropriate that of the 1,088 economic units, 470 should continue with their activity and that 402 economic units did not fulfill the conditions resulting from joint criteria and that they should, therefore, be closed down. This figure also includes 53 missions by business banks which have closed down all their missions in East European countries and significantly reduced the network in developed countries, with the proviso that in September they will examine separately the business activity of the missions in developed financial centers. A decision on the suitability of 216 economic units was postponed, though most of them do not fulfill the conditions arising from joint criteria. The basic reasons for postponing the assessments for these economic units is the fact that republican and provincial coordination committees and the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia demand that additional information be collected on the business activity of these units and that, in addition to direct exports, exports achieved through their activity as middlemen should be also taken into consideration as well as an assessment be made of the prospects which the units could have in the period to come.

If we look from the numerical point of view, Mutapcic went on, we can see that the network has been significantly reduced but that the number of professional cadres who work in missions and enterprises abroad has not been significantly decreased. However, the network is still numerous in individual countries and mutually insufficiently linked, and displaying an explicit tendency of every work organization wanting to have its own missions or enterprises. When we made the conditions for founding new missions and enterprises abroad more incisive (there are over 100 requests), the organizations of associated labor founded 32 missions and enterprises through the firms which they have abroad, and in this way they avoided social assessments on the suitability of founding these units. This phemomenon is particularly characteristic for last year and this year and thus some of the earlier abolished units are now being again opened up in this way.

Abdulah Mutapicic went on to stress that resistance to the implementation of the transformation is very much in evidence, that basic organizations have submitted objections to most of the solutions on closing down individual economic units, while some have even set in motion court proceedings. We have checked through diplomatic and consular missions on the way solutions have been implemented and we noted that only a small number of organizations carried out the solutions. There are even cases -- true enough a few only -- of workers who have spent over 10 years working in missions which have subsequently been closed down, going to work on building sites only to remain in the country concerned. There are also examples of representatives of individual organizations being sent to work abroad without even obtaining permission to do so.

Planinc on FEC Membership

LD151145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- Not a single change in the FEC has a political background, nor are there any political reasons behind it. The very fact that verification of the FEC's work is carried out according to the Constitution provides an opportunity for a different work assignment. With regard to our habits so far, the proposal to change nine members of the FEC seems a big change. In fact, what is involved is different work distribution, the fact that the work of the FEC is very difficult, that there are people whose health has been "affected," and that we had to take all this into consideration.

This, among other things, was said by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Elections and Appointments. She was explaining the proposal to relieve and appoint members of the FEC. Recalling that the procedure of consultations concerning changes in the structure of the FEC lasted several months, Milka Planinc said that in proposing candidates, the representation of republics and provinces were taken into consideration. In this way, the constitutional principles on equal representation of the republics and the relevant representation of provinces were ensured.

As for the ability and work qualities of the proposed candidates for FEC members, Milka Planinc said this would be demonstrated and assessed only in the course of their work. However, if we want new people -- and there are new ones in our proposals whom I personally do not know -- those who propose them should trust them, Milka Planinc said. In this context she expressed conviction that in the work and political orientation of the people there is nothing which would question the possibility of their being successful members of the FEC.

Zora Tomic noted, along with her question about why among the proposed new members of the Council there is not a single woman, that this is yet another example of the way demands are repeatedly made in a declarative manner and the need stressed for greater involvement of women, while in practice nothing is changed. Was there, after all, a proposal that a woman should become a new member of the government, and what are the rational reasons why, with the exception of Milka Planinc, there is not a single woman in the Federal Government, Zora Tomic asked. She presented a number of facts by which she illustrated the professional training and possibilities for the greater involvement of women. She also added the remark that the more we move away from the grass roots in public life the fewer women there are.

Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, explained that there was a proposal for a woman as a new member of the FEC ("the candidate could, just as the newly elected members of the FEC, successfully carry out tasks") but that this election would have provoked great shifts in the republican and provincial representation in the Federal Government; it would have practically turned the FEC "upside down". These are the reasons why that proposal was not accepted. The commission adopted the proposals for the relief and appointment of FEC members.

BREACHES OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN LC

AU151253 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 84 p 2

[V. Vignjevic commentary: "Action and Not a Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that party forums' sessions certainly do not by themselves bring changes for the better, one certainly rightfully expects that the existing discord over key economic issues will be more concretely and openly discussed at the LCY Central Committee session on idological and action unity of the LC that was announced a long time ago.

The first question posing itself in this context is implementing and respecting democratic centralism in the LCY, because without its being consistently implemented, there can be no efficacious, united, action-oriented, militant, or organized engagement of Communists. The aforementioned principle, this basic postulate of party life and work, includes equality in both its elements: democratic, which in its essence means a constructive dialogue based on sound arguments from the grassroots to the highest organs.

The second one, centralism, has to be binding for all party forums as well, and therefore if things are cleared up in a democratic discussion, it must become a law of behavior for everyone, without exceptions.

Consensus Through the Back Door

The emphasis on both components of this basic attitude of the party life that is so well defined in the LCY Program and Statute seems to be watered down through everyday activity. It is not only that. The public is frequently confused, and so are the grassroots, by some tendencies that appear in the implementation of this principle and which obviously point to confusing and mixing up the front of ideological trends. Thus, for instance, the grown anarcho-liberal attitudes on the LC role deny its vanguard role, whereby they theoretically and practically put the LC outside of social processes. At the same time, there is a tendency to federalize the LC according to which the LC is a simple sum of eight republican and provincial organizations.

In order to avoid confusion, one should recall that attacks against democratic centralism, as one of the basic ideopolitical and organizational principles of the LCY, are nothing new. They begin to be almost as conspicuous today as they used to be at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies. However, one should bear in mind that such attacks even within the LC are more dangerous in the present situation, whether what is involved is neglecting one of these two elements or both to the same extent.

We are not going to discover anything new if we also contend that the principle of democratic centralism is being more or less implemented up to the level of republics and provinces. As one goes upward, criticism is more anonymous and attitudes and conclusions more general, so there are rightful warnings heard in the grassroots that the principle of consensus enters the LC through the back door. It is obvious that what is involved then is compromising, breaking up the unity (and replacing it by togetherness), and weakening the class character and substance of decisions adopted by the LCY Central Committee. There is a question, however, in this context -- why are the statutary provisions not respected at all levels? Namely, that which has been concluded at an LCY Central Committee session has to also be complied with by the members of the Central Committee themselves. This should present an obligation for them, for members of the Central Committees of the republics and provinces, and, finally, for the membership on the whole.

All this shows that there is a need at all levels for party work, for far more open and more communist discussions on those issues on which agreement has been reached through democratic dialogue, but an agreement only in words. It should be done without hesitation, and without a campaign. This in order that Communists will even tomorrow know which problems they have solved and which ones they have not, and what for.

SECURITY SERVICE DETAINS SARAJEVO PROFESSOR

LD151657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 May (TANJUG) -- The state Security Service of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina, on the basis of Article 196 and in connection with Article 191 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, has detained Dr Vojislav Seselj, the suspended professor of the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo, and has remanded him for up to 3 days, because there is well-founded suspicion that he committed the criminal act covered by Article 114 of the Criminal Code -- counterrevolutionary endangering of the SFRY social system. [Seselj was 1 of 27 people who were detained together with Milovan Djilas on 20 April]

From the information and other available documents -- the statement of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs says -- it is obvious that there is well-founded suspicion that in the period between 1981 and his detention, Dr Vojislav Seselj, by linking up with those who share his views in the country and abroad, carried out enemy activity with the aim of overthrowing the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management established by the Constitution, wrecking brotherhood and unity and violating the equality of the nations and nationalities of our country, and changing the SFRY federal system in an anticonstitutional manner.

Because of enemy activity, Dr Vojislav Seselj has been warned to date by the state Security Service, but he continued his enemy activity, of which our public has already been informed, and thus criminal charges will be brought against him at the district public prosecutor's office in Sarajevo, this statement stresses.

SAWPY BODY ON PEACE MOVEMENT ESTABLISHMENT

AU142109 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] A session of the Section for Foreign Political Problems and International Links of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which was presided over by Aleksandar Grlickov, discussed a proposal of a program of the Yugoslav League for Peace with special reference to its activity in the country. International multilateral cooperation of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation was also discussed. Nebojsa Jankovic reports:

When the Vares youth adopted an appeal before the beginning of the Olympic games in Sarajevo, calling on the warring sides in numerous world conflicts to observe a truce during this sports event, all the world press wrote about it. At the same time, only one Yugoslav newspaper informed the public about this, and it was said at the gathering today that this picturesquely reflects the unsatisfactory state of consciousness which is the chief obstacle to the creation of an authentic peace movement in our country.

In the activities of the Yugoslav Peace League, it is necessary to take care that they should obtain a content that will be able to attract and mobilize people. It is also necessary to struggle against a sectarian attitude, against a public and mass manifestation of anti-war feelings, and against views that mass peace meetings constitute a Pandora's box in which unacceptable and anti-socialist contents may be hiding.

In the efforts that a strong peace movement be established in our country as well, one should particularly take into account the fact that peace is not just absence of war, but a necessary precondition for urgent reforms in international political and economic relations.

As it has been announced, an international conference of veterans organizations on security, disarmament, and cooperation will be held in Belgrade from 18 to 20 October. This is a great tribute to the Yugoslav Veterans Federation and to its efforts to overcome international tension. The veterans of Yugoslavia, the gathering today said, who won victory in war and the revolution, will continue to struggle that that war will be the last one.

EMIGRANTS' SOCIETY ON COOPERATION WITH CHURCHES

LD152033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Titograd, 15 May (TANJUG) -- The Emigrants' Society should cooperate more extensively and in a better-planned manner, both in the country and abroad, with the religious activities organized for the benefit of our emigrants in the world.

This is one of the important attitudes adopted by the Coordination Committee of the Yugoslav Emigrants' Society, which is meeting in Titograd today to discuss a number of important questions concerning ways of strengthening the ties between emigrants, their descendants, and the mother country. It goes without saying that cooperation can be strengthened and promoted through many activities, including those that are religious in character, whose aim is to cultivate the true patriotic love of the native land, present-day Yugoslavia, and consolidate the ethnic and cultural ties with the mother country. This is why, it was stressed, no sectarianism should be displayed in the course of working among our emigrants. Such a sectarian attitude, it was stated, was still displayed by some of our diplomatic and consular representatives who do not promote comprehensive contacts with well-intentioned and patriotically-oriented emigrants. For instance, it was stated, some of our officials abroad ignore our emigrants' invitations to their celebrations. Their attitude is not justified even when the gatherings they are invited to attend are religious in character.

The church missionaries who travel abroad from the country do not always do so for religious purposes, but are more often motivated by political ambitions, which is borne out by the fact that they often have meetings with the emigre circles which are not favorably inclined toward our country or are its enemies, and by the fact that they ignore Yugoslav diplomatic and consular offices. Likewise, the emissaries of the church not infrequently avoid contacts with the progressive emigrant societies and organizations. In other ways as well, the church tries to discredit those of its members abroad who have adopted a positive attitude toward Yugoslavia, for instance by publishing books in which it writes with praise about named priests who are our self-declared enemies, while ignoring those who have a positive attiude toward the people and country. Nevertheless, it was stated, in a number of countries and parts of the world the church is the only organization which is active among our emigrants, and therefore when its activity is positive it should be assisted in what it is doing.

The greatest influence of all is exercised on our emigration by the Croatian and Slovene Catholic churches, which have more than 400 parishes with about 1,600 priests outside the borders of Yugoslavia. The Serbian Orthodox church has 5 eparchies with about 120 priests. No reliable data are available for the time being on the Islamic religious community and the Macedonian Orthodox Church abroad. The activities of all the religious communities, it was stated, are dominated by religious, national, and political interests. The national mission of the church is aimed against the "denationalization" of emigrants, while the national interest is on the whole oriented toward nationalism, though not all church organizations are on the same positions. Owing to their extreme convictions and activities, a number of emigre priests are renounced by the church itself, because emigrants refuse to accept them, but this is done by the church primarily to avoid losing the ability to exert influence. This poses the need for a much subtler analysis of the religious communities' activities among our emigrants. Under these circumstances, it is very important to be able to more clearly determine which activities are motivated by religion and which are politically motivated.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN TRADE PROTOCOL -- Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav-Syrian protocol, signed in Belgrade today (Thursday), emphasizes interest of the two sides in delivery of Yugoslav electrical equipment and in participation of Yugoslav enterprises in Syria's development projects. At the close of its three-day session, the Yugoslav-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation consider possibilities for development of relations in agriculture, energy, industry, building and joint investment. The protocol was signed, on behalf of the Yugoslav Government by Federal Secretary of Information Mitko Calovski, and, on behalf of Syria, by State Minister for Planning Dr Kamal Sharaf. Sharaf and Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric discussed in Belgrade today the results of the committee session. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2158 GMT 10 May 84 LD]